THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Historical Society

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FACTS ABOUT TEA SERIES—No. 8

The Consumption of Tea

Tea as a beverage is used in nearly every country in the world. It is estimated over 200 billion cups are consumed annually. Australia leads in tea drinking with an annual per capita consumption of about nine pounds, which means that every Australian consumes from six to eight cups of tea every day. The consumption per capita in England is 8¼ lbs., and in Canada nearly 5 lbs. In the United States, it is less than 1 lb., but this is largely because Americans have not been able to get fine teas until comparatively recently. "SALADA" is considered one of the choicest blends on the market, and is the largest selling tea in either United States or Canada.

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A "Want Adv." in the columns of The Express brings results.

SECOND HAND CAR FOR SALE—Apply to J. B. ALLISON, Post Office. 25-tf

WOMAN WANTED—For general housework. Apply CATON'S RESTAURANT. 24-b

TO RENT—North half of brick house on Robert street. Apply J. A. CLIFF, Robert street. 24-tf

LOVERS IDEAL LETTER CLUB—Sweethearts for everybody. (stamp). Doris Dawn, Station H., Cleveland, Ohio. 18-tf

HOUSE FOR SALE—Frame house on the corner of Bridge and East Sts. Apply to MRS. GEO. H. PERRY, Box 128. 21-d

WANTED—At once, Alsike seed in quantities. Highest market price paid. Bring in a sample. GEO. E. WINTER, Dundas St.

WANTED—Man with car for special work. Future and fair money to start. Apply CHAS. RUTTER, 288, Napanee, to-night. 25-dp

ALWAYS a number of farms and houses in town for sale. Owners may also list property for sale at low terms. No sale, no charge. T. B. GERMAN, Barrister, Napanee, Ont. 6-tf

FOR SALE—Farm, 225 acres, more or less, of late R. A. Fowler, M.P.P. and summer home, 2 acres, more or less, of late Daniel Fowler, R.C.A. Amherst Island. Apply to M. WILSON, Napanee, Ontario. 22-tf

PLANTS FOR SALE—Columbia Raspberries and leading varieties of Strawberries. Write or phone R. P. JOYCE, Napanee, R. R. No. 3, Phone 230-r2. For information or supply call at Scrimshaw's grocery. 20-tf

TEACHER WANTED—Napanee Public School. State qualifications, experience and give recommendations. Minimum salary $800, with $50 raise annually up to $1000. Apply to J. G. FENNELL, Secretary, Napanee, Ont. 25

FOR SALE—Brick home of the late George Blewett, West Street, bath, electric light, hardwood floors, furnace, barn, garage and garden. Also part of vacant lot north side of Mill street. Apply to U. M. WILSON, solicitor, Napanee. 18-tf

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Mink fur scarce, expensive; splendid opportunity to make money. Great pets, easily raised, backyard or farm, running water unnecessary. Cheap homemade pens, fed two ounces ordinary food once daily. Families 2-8. figure profits from ten females. Booklet for beginners on buying stock, building pens, feeding, breeding, care and management. Price 60c. A. MacLAREN, Box 633, Ottawa, Canada.

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One only electric washing machine, exceptional value, at a money-saving price of at least $50.00. See it at
WILSON'S HARDWARE.

CAMDEN EAST.

A very unusual event was noticed by residents here on Tuesday of last week, when a very large circle (all colors like a rainbow) surrounded the sun.

The warm weather of the past few days is making the grass nice and green.

Congratulations to Miss Greta Saul who was the winner of the first prize on the Seasons I Would Give My Younger Brother or Sister for Leaving Cigarettes Alone.

R. Glover is home again for a while.

There are prospects of the paper mill running very soon, which will be a great help to a number of our citizens. A number of the directors are here at present.

Mr. and Mrs. George Black are at home for a limited time.

Mrs. T. Allore is home after spending a few days with her friends, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gehan, Napanee.

Miss Nina Wright, Calgary, has arrived at her aunt's, Miss Martin's, where she intends making her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Hautt and two children, of Havelock, spent a day recently with her sister, Mrs. N. Blakely and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Hinch, Kingston, visited his mother, Mrs. Burgoyne, recently.

Miss Bessie Stedman is home, having finished this term at Queen's.

Wagons for sale—See the Mills Co's Adv.

MOSCOW.

The regular meeting of the Moscow Women's Institute was held at the home of Mrs. Evert Evens on Thursday, May 7th, with an attendance of about thirty-five. The president of the district, Mrs. L. P. Piper, of Tamworth, was present and gave a very interesting address in which she touched on various phases of district work and reminded the Moscow ladies of the convention to be held at Tamworth on June 10th. Mrs. Piper's address received a very hearty vote of thanks. After the usual routine of business and a very beautiful solo sung by the hostess, the President, Mrs. J. A. Amey, announced that the election of officers was the next order of business, which resulted in the following being selected. The President and Vice-President being re-elected: President, Mrs. J. A. Amey; Vice-President, Mrs. E. Cline; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Lyall Hinch; Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Morley Huffman; Directors, Mrs. Amos Huffman, Mrs. E. Eefhardt, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. A. A. Asselstine, Mrs. W. Jackson, Mrs. W. Bens, Mrs. Alf. M. Bell, Mrs. Cecil King, Mrs. Geo. Lapsley; Programme Committee, Mrs. W. Hangram, Mrs. Chas. Amey, Mrs. Amos Huffman; Flower and Sick Committee, Mrs. Albert Pearson, Mrs. M. I. Huffman, Mrs. Lampkin, Mrs. J. Judge; Pianist, Mrs. Crainer.

During the afternoon delicious refreshments were served by the hostess and all joined in singing for she's a jolly good fellow, followed by God Save the King.

COURT OF REVISION

Township of Richmond.

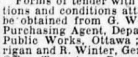
A Court of Revision of the assessment roll for the Township of Richmond will be held at the town hall, Selby, on Monday, June 1st, at 9 a.m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the said Roll. All persons interested in the said Court will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

H. A. WOOD,
Township Clerk.

OFFERS OF SITES FOR HOUSE OF REFUGE PURPOSES

Owners of Real Estate—45 acres or more within 2 miles of Napanee desirous of selling same are requested to send their terms and particulars to the undersigned on or before Monday, 8th June, 1925.

By order of Council.
W. G. WILSON,
County Clerk.
Napanee, May 12th, 1925. 24-d



TENDERS FOR COAL

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Purchasing Agent, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, will be received by him until **12 o'clock noon (Daylight Saving Time) Tuesday, May 26, 1925**, for the supply of coal for the Dominion Buildings throughout the Province of Ontario, including the City of Ottawa.

Forms of tender with specifications and conditions attached can be obtained from G. W. Dawson, Purchasing Agent, Department of Public Works, Ottawa; W. J. Finnigan and R. Winter, General Post Office, Toronto; Power Son & Drewry, Kingston, and from the caretakers of the various Dominion Buildings in Ontario, outside of Ottawa, Toronto and Kingston. Tenders will not be considered unless made on these forms.

The right to demand from the successful tenderer a deposit, not exceeding 10 per cent. of the value of the contract, is reserved.

By order,
S. E. O'BRIEN,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, May 6, 1925. 24-b

DEFICIT INTO SURPLUS

When the present government came into office there was a deficit of some $80,000,000. Within two years they had turned it into a surplus of $35,000,000, justifying them in relieving the people from some of the burdens of taxation and also in making certain reductions in the tariff. Despite loss of revenue there is today a surplus of about $3,000,000, a state of affairs that is very disquieting and unsatisfactory to the opposition from the party point of view, however it may be looked upon by the country.

This result discomfits the pessimism of Mr. Meighen and some of his followers, whose gloomy utterances and drab-colored predictions are the children of their own imaginations, and possibly wishes. There are few right-minded men in the Liberal camp, so far as they can see, and naturally all the country wants is a Conservative government with a power in order to make the desert to blossom as the rose.

But the country has had some experience of these horticultural experts. It was not altogether a happy one. Playing the ends against the middle had the unfortunate outcome for any part of Canada. The privilege of "soaking" your neighbor is all right for the person or industry that has the power to make the other fellow do the paying, but the latter does not enjoy the process.

On the other hand the King government is conspicuously fair to all sections and we venture to assert that if the matter were up to the people today they would make it more powerful for good than it is even now. We are dealing with the country's problem's justly, fairly, equitably, without fear or affection, and no consideration will turn them from the path of honest dealing with the country as a whole. Business men recognize this fact, and even those hostile, in a sense, to the Liberal party are aware that a strengthening of the government at this time would be an estimable advantage to the business community. Some of them have so stated and so say, and that goes for a good deal.

When both Borden and Meighen side-stepped the ocean freights rates problem, Hon. T. A. Low, Minister of Trade and Commerce, was quite willing to deal with it. W. L. Mackenzie King is adding to his popularity and increasing confidence is manifested in his administration. His Budget utterances were a revelation to the House of Commons for their lucidity and comprehensive grasp of the country's financial position and his critics had a hard time and a difficult task to answer his arguments. From all over Canada there come reports of reviving industries. Men are coming back from the United States who could not be kept here during the Meighen regime.

It is essential that the government be permitted to carry on its work. No one knows when an appeal to the country may be made. Many considerations enter into the question, but everyone who has the good of his country at heart should be ready to do his share when the time comes. Every centre in the Dominion should be a rallying point for supporters of the King government. Organization work, canvassing, enrolling, in fact all the spade work possible should be well in progress at this time, so that the last possible vote may be polled in favor of the policies and in support of the statesman who have shown courage, initiative and a patriotic desire for the advancement and well-being of every man, woman and child for whom Canada affords a home and a livelihood.

YARKER.

The Arcade has changed hands, the firm of Osborne & Mills are the owners. Mr. Richardson, the former proprietor, has bought out a hardware business in Tamworth. The barbering and ice cream will be continued by Mr. Osborne and Mr. Mills will enter extensively into Massey-Harris supplies.

Another citizen has passed away in the person of George Deare. His funeral was held on Tuesday last under the Free Mason Order. He leaves five sons, one daughter and his wife.

The Yarker Methodist Church choir rendered a solo evening in the league hall on Friday evening.

A war is on between two rival firms in Yarker. The price of oil and gasoline has been east by one firm below the profit line.

The smoke stack on the factory has been painted and the factory whistle will soon give the 7 a.m. call to work.

Commencing the first week in June Yarker stores will close every Wednesday afternoon for the summer months.

The Lake & O'Neill garage is being fitted up by additions to meet the increased trade in automobile repair work. One of the latest gasoline pumps and tanks will be installed.

The M. Foster garage in charge of Mechanic Burns, is doing good business in auto sales and repair work.

The heavy frosts have played havoc with gardens in this section.

Parties running cars without 1925 markers are paying dearly for it.

Overton Deare came from Saskatchewan and Harley Deare from Weston to attend the funeral of their father.

Wm. Silver has purchased a new piano.

Rev. Crawford, Standard church preacher here, has gone to Toronto to attend Pentecostal meetings.

A "Want Adv." in the columns of The Express brings results.

BASEBALL

The Napanee Baseball Club has joined the "Bay of Quinte League" composed of Picton, Point Anne, Napanee and prospects of Belleville and Corbyville as entries. The local boys are practising hard and faithfully every night, and with the addition of some new talent will assure a snappy and well-balanced team. Give your support and encourage the best team Napanee has had in years.

TWILIGHT GAMES

Local games will be "twilight," thereby giving everyone a chance to come and shout the boys to success.

Officers of Bay of Quinte League are:

President—Mr. Leggett, Point Anne.

Hon. President—N. Knox, Picton, donor of the Knox Cup.

Vice-President — Stan. Croft, Picton.

Sec'y-Treasurer—F. H. Carter, Napanee.

Napanee team plays an exhibition game in Picton May 25th.

SCHEDULE.

(To be revised on entry of new clubs.)

June 3—Napanee vs. Point Anne
June 10—Point Anne vs. Picton.
June 17—Picton vs. Napanee.
June 24—Napanee vs. Picton.
July 1—Picton vs. Point Anne.
July 8—Point Anne vs. Napanee.
July 15—Napanee vs. Point Anne
July 22—Point Anne vs. Picton.
July 29—Picton vs. Napanee.
Aug. 5—Napanee vs. Picton.
Aug. 12—Point Anne vs. Napanee
Aug. 14—Picton vs. Point Anne

Your Lawn.

Must be kept neat and trim. See our new Woodyatt Lawn Mowers, Shears, Lawn Hose.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

SILLSVILLE.

The last Quarterly Board of the Methodist Church of the Adolphustown Circuit, was held at Sillsville Church on Monday evening last. Good reports from all the appointments were given in the various societies. The Ladies' Aid in its four branches, namely, Adolphustown, Conway, Bayburn and Sillsville, including the General Aid, took in over $1,531.00, Sillsville alone accounting for over $600. The regular meeting was shortened somewhat, as no plans could be made until after June 10th, when there will be another meeting to elect the business of the United Church, as it will then be called.

Miss Sayers spent the week-end in Napanee.

What might have been a very serious fire occurred at the home of Mr. Geo. Ham, of Conway, when a brooder containing 150 chicks burned and caused the loss of 125 chicks.

Sillsville town hall is now completed, having been greatly improved by a new floor and platform, paint inside and a new roof. All hope to see more improvements, as it is a very old building and a little care would keep up one of the old landmarks of pioneer days.

VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES.

The regular monthly meeting of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada was held in the Public Library, Tuesday evening, April 5th.

The Order acknowledges, with thanks, the two donations of thirty dollars each for the months of March and April, from the Board of Education.

The Nurse's yearly report of the school work gives the following:

136 pupils, who were underweight were re-weighed, and the following was found:

41 were up to normal weight.
42 were improved in weight.
53 no improvement.

152 pupils with defective teeth had been to the dentist.

20 pupils with diseased tonsils had been operated on.

20 pupils with defective vision had been to the Oculist.

10 pupils with enlarged thyroid had been referred for treatment.

The Child Welfare Clinic has shown splendid results and is well attended. In the Council Chamber each Thursday from 2 to 4 p.m., the Nurse is in attendance for examining children who are brought there. Their weight is taken, an examination made and advice given to keep the child up to standard, in regard to health.

The Nurse's report for April showed:

No. of dismissed cases, 8.
Total number of nursing and non-nursing visits, 105.
Total number of hours on duty, 206.
Fees collected, $20.50.
Clinic—Total attendance, 35; No. of Clinics held, 5.

Nursing Service — Visits, 11 hours spent in the schools, 26; No. of children inspected, 482; No. of children weighed, 346; total No. of hours spent on school work, 31.

SARA THOMPSON,
Secretary.

Napanee, May 5th, 1925.

Watch Wisdom.

The following hint, given to the writer by a watchmaker, is perhaps worth passing on.

"You wind your watch late at night" he said. When this was admitted he shook his head.

"Watches should be wound in the morning," he said, "so that the spring shall be last during the part of the day when the watch is subject to most movement. The shaking and jolting which a watch spring receives in the course of an ordinary day's work does less harm when the spring is taut than when it is slack."

CAN AN AUTOMOBILE BE MADE THIEF PROOF?

By ERWIN GREER
(President Greer College of Automotive Engineering).

The automobile thief is doing a big business of late, and the police records show a large increase over that of last year. How then, can the car manufacturer bring out a more or less standardized anti-thief maintenance that will really prevent a car from being stolen, and what will be the characteristics of this perfect lock?

The motorist of today needs badly a contrivance that can be locked or unlocked from the car seat by the driver, or else something that will automatically remind the driver of its existence before he starts the engine again.

Something which merely prevents the engine from being started "in the ordinary way is of absolutely no use. For example, if the self starter is disconnected by the car owner there would be nothing to stop two or three men from starting the engine by pushing the car and throwing the gears in mesh. Why not give the thief constructive instead of destructive work? Let him build up instead of tearing down. Destruction is much more simple than construction, and it can be done with most any tool. Any prisoner, given time and a saw, can eventually break jail, therefore, if the device will break a connection by the cut, perhaps something that would temporarily prevent the engine transmitting power to the differential, it would be more likely to confuse the thief than a mere locking device, which could easily be destroyed, and allow the car to be driven away.

It isn't the fact of getting the better of a thief with only a few minutes' time in which to work out his getaway. It's got to be something that will puzzle, the skilled mechanic thief, who has a longer time in which to accomplish his work.

The majority of old time motorists' suggestions seem to turn towards some device which will lock the gear in neutral, and by this way are already in numerous devices of this kind in existence, many of them operated by the foot. This device is hard to reach of the driver, but in such a position as to make it awkward for the thief who tries to file off the device. But here again is a destructive rather than a constructive job, which brings us back to where we started.

You, as a car owner, should take extra precautions, if you go to unusual risks, in the way of leaving your unattended. A few simple mechanical changes would help complicate the thief's job and, in many instances, save your car.

Come on, you tinkering men, and put your ingenious brains to work on this most needed of automobile problems. There is big money for the man who succeeds in this venture.

STELLA.

The Steamer Brockville's trips are much appreciated and good business is reported.

Mr. Arthur Scott, who attends Wycliffe College, Toronto, is home on vacation.

Miss Ida Hall are extended home-coming to Miss Anna Neilson, who graduated from Queen's with the degree of B. A. Miss Burleigh, B.A., received an honorary degree.

Mrs. G. Clenahan and little niece, Vera Smith, Kingston, were guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Smith, recently.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Handall, Napanee, visited Mr. and Mrs. R. Marshall on Tuesday last.

Mr. F. Perry, Napanee, was a business caller on the Island on Tuesday last.

Mrs. Botting, of Kingston, spent a week with her father, Mr. G. Tugwell, recently.

Seeding is practically completed in this district.

Arrangements have been made with the Township Council whereby The Women's Institute may erect lights through the village of Stella, which will be a great benefit and improvement.

HARLBANK.

Owing to the cold, backward weather the farmers are late with their seeding and planting, but are getting along pretty well with it now and are hoping for a good crop.

The cheese factory has started work again with the same cheesemaker in charge.

The Ladies' Aid has re-organized here with Mrs. R. York as president.

Mr. Thomley, of Peterboro, held service here on Sunday last in the Methodist Church and had a large congregation, all of whom enjoyed the sermon.

Mr. A. Rogers has had a carpenter busy for a few days remodeling his house.

The play given in the hall on Saturday evening last was largely attended and enjoyed by all.

Mr. J. Hawley spent last week-end here with his mother.

A large number attended the funeral of Miss Alices Melbourn in Westlake on May 6th.

The many friends of H. Wagar were glad to see him in town again.

The merchants are again taking their half holidays as the stores and the bank are closed on Wednesday afternoons.

Mr. T. G. Hall, of Toronto, spent a few days here and Mr. Laughlin accompanied him back to Toronto.

Mrs. Dale has returned to Napanee after spending a few days here with friends.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Clark were recent guests of W. Revelle.

FORESTERS CONCERT

The concert given under the auspices of Court Lennox No. 78, C. O. F., on May 11th, was a decided success. Their court room was filled with an audience that seemed to appreciate the efforts put forth by the local talent, of which was assisted by Allen Kerr, of Belleville, and Mr. Joe Halpany, of Ottawa, organizer.

Mr. Ker is a pleasing young man, possessing a humorous and dramatic air, with manner and gesture that seems to be perfectly natural.

Mr. Joseph Halpany, and old time comedian, staged a very successful comeback, and judging from the continuous laughter that his mirthful sallies brought forth, it left the impression upon us that in his palmy days he must have been the main guy in the big tent.

We have much to be thankful for to Bro. A. C. Wiley, superintendent of organization, Brantford, for Bro. Halpany's presence with us on this occasion.

The chair was filled by Bro. Geo. Walters without a hitch and with the ease of old stock work, with a dignity becoming a sage, which is one of his main characteristics, and everything with him must be in order and made to fit, as he is in the fitting business, and there is no denying the fact that George is quite successful and is at his best in the presence of the ladies.

Black's famous concert orchestra played the opening number with a cadence of musical art and with wonderful modulation and measure.

Songs by Miss Francis Dwyer, two numbers which she sang with much feeling and in her clear and super excellent voice.

Cornet solo by Mr. Joe Halpany, rendered with exceptional cleanness, and was a rare treat.

Songs by Mr. Chas. Paisley, with a "Hot my Father Wore." Charlie made a very ostentatious gentlemen of our town, took us off our feet, not expecting such models as was produced by his soft mellow voice, we certainly were surprised and are ready again for Prince Edward coat and stove-pipe hat with green band, cane in hand like an Irish lord. In mind, he carried it in England.

Solo by Reg. Wiseman, two numbers which seemed to please the audience, Reg. has a good voice and broad range.

Quartette, Messrs. C. A. Wiseman, Wiseman, Mr. Symons and B. M. Black, a quartette that was very pleasing and with good expression.

Mr. A. G. Ker's impersonation of Harry Lauder songs was of A 1 class, almost the real thing, and is worthy of more praise that we have given him.

At this stage on intermission was declared for fifteen minutes, to enable the artists to regain their wind and equilibrium.

SECOND PART.

Black's orchestra maintained their high reputation and did their soul-stirring music that seemed to produce the desired effect upon the audience and at the same time stimulated the artists to greater exertions.

Song by Jeo Halpany and up-to-date rendition of "The Valley of Liberty," which was by special request, brought forth an explosion of laughter.

Song by Chas. Paipneau "That Hat my Father Wore," this was an old-fashioned song, but one and was best appreciated by the older people, as it was one we used to hear in the days of our youth, and Mrs. Miles Silver McMillan was a very pleasing number, with splendid voice.

Two songs by Allen Ker in his Highland make-up was a scream, and we fear Harry Lauder will have to watch, or he will lose his laurels.

Songs by Miss Mildred Loucks, two pleasing numbers. She is deserving of much credit for one so young. She will make her mark in the musical arena, so we think.

Songs by Joe Halpany, which created more facial contortions through the audience, in fact, he created a contortionist himself in his song, "I am so Tired," and which proved to be the highball of the evening.

A vote of thanks was moved to all of the artists that had taken part, by A. E. Paul, not one of the artists failed to get a rousing vote, one moved in such a way that there was no mistaking it, and the recipients understand that his vote of thanks was of the genuine variety. It is not necessary to make this statement, as it is a well known fact, that whatever Bro. Paul undertakes in this line it is always well done.

His motion was seconded by Bro. Fred Laughlin in his usual precise manner.

After singing God Save the King, the meeting was dismissed, and all as they left, from young to old, spoke words of appreciation and the smiles that lit their faces was ample proof that they had spent an enjoyable evening.

Let's go, "where" why to Picton's Big Victoria Day celebration of course, for they are going to have the biggest time ever in that pretty little burgh on Monday, May 25th, as there will be a big program of Races with $1400.00 in purses. A good ball game between Napanee and Picton. Picton Collegiate Cadets in Exhibition drills, Pony Riders in competition for prizes in front of Grand Stand and a good Band Concert by the Hastings and Prince Edward Regimental Band. And think what a delightful trip up the Bay awaits us per steamer Brockville, and the fare is only 75c. return. The boat leaves Napanee at 9 a.m., returning leaves Picton at 5.30 p.m.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

BY REV. C. G. TRUMBULL.
(Editor of The Sunday School Times).

SAUL BEGINS HIS GREAT CAREER

Sunday, May 24—Acts : 20-31.

Golden Text—I am determined not to know anything among you, save Jesus Christ and Him crucified (I Cor. 2 : 2).

It is said that certain Korean Christians one time came together for special prayer, asking God to show them what was wrong with their lives, because they were not being persecuted. They remembered the Lord's words to His disciples, concerning the unsaved world, "If they have persecuted Me, they will also persecute you"; and they felt that the absence of persecution must be because they were not bearing a faithful witness for the Lord. How many prayer meetings do we hear of in our churches in "Christian lands," called for the purpose of discerning what is wrong with the Church because it is not persecuted?

Saul did not have this problem to face. Twice in this brief lesson, soon after his conversion, people tried to kill him because of his bold, powerful testimony to Christ.

The Revised Version brings out a fact that is not clear in the Authorized Version. When the newly saved Saul "straightway" began preaching in the Jewish synagogues, his message was, not that "Christ" was the Son of God, but that Jesus, the carpenter of Nazareth, was the Son of God. The Scofield Reference Bible calls attention to this, showing that the Jews needed no proof that the "Anointed One," their Messiah, should be the Son of God, for that was plainly taught by Isaiah (7 : 14; 9 : 6, 7). But that the man who had been among them for thirty-three years, the Nazareth carpenter Jesus, was a member of the Godhead—that was a startling message indeed! That this was Saul's message at this time is made still plainer in the twenty-second verse, which tells us that he preached "that this man Jesus, the Nazarene, is very Christ," or Messiah.

The revolution in Saul's life, which amazed the Jews, was the fact that one who had been doing all in his power to destroy "them which called on his name" (Jesus) in Jerusalem" was now preaching that name as above every name, and doing all in his power to persuade men to accept Him as the Jew's Messiah. It was a revolution indeed, but not one bit more so than that which comes into every human life that passes out of death into salvation by faith in Christ as Saviour. The miracle of conversion is God's greatest miracle.

One reason why the unsaved world hates Christians, who, like Saul, witness with power to Christ, is that the story of "Christ and Him crucified" convicts people of their sin. And people do not like that—until they get saved. The "offense of the Cross" is a cutting offense against which men rebel. Because the Gospel must first condemn the natural man to death before it can save him, the natural man tries to kill the accusing voice of the evangelist, even as the unsaved Jew and the world killed Christ, Who came to save them.

It is significant that the miracle-working God, Who saved the persecutor Saul by a flash of lightning, as it were, and by the stupendous appearance of the risen Christ, did not deliver Saul from his persecutors by the use of as He might so easily have done. Instead, he let him escape by the commonplace means of lowering him over the city wall in a basket by night. God never does for us what we can do ourselves. God will always do for us everything that we cannot do for ourselves if it is needed.

Two classes of people were amazed at Saul : the unconverted Jews and the converted Jews. The disciples themselves "were all afraid of him, and believed not that he was a disciple." This was natural enough, but it must have wrung Saul's heart. Barnabas became immortal in Christian history for his part in the privilege of vouching for the new disciple.

Are people ready to step forward and vouch for us that we have "been with Jesus."

As at Damascus, so at Jerusalem, Saul's witness was so uncompromising that another group of unbelievers tried to take his life. The Lord had been consistently continues to witness to Christ the power of the Holy Spirit will continue to experience persecution from the world.

And, again, there is a natural, not a supernatural, escape from persecution, as Christian brethren accompanied Saul from Jerusalem to a seaport, Caesarea, and put him away by ship to Tarsus, and was just as ready for the commonplace as for the supernatural. Are you?

What a contrast between the first and last verses of this section of the history in Acts which describes Saul! The section began, "And Saul, yet breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the disciples of the Lord," went on his high-handed way to Damascus. The section ends after the Lord had taken a hand in Saul's life : "Then had the churches rest . . . and were edified (built up)." They walked in the fear of the Lord, and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost, and were multiplied." One man's response to the call of Christ was the secret.

The Japanese and the Fan.

A story of the origin of the lantern and the fan as told in Japan, concerns a public official who had two beautiful daughters.

As the story goes, the girls, who were the treasures of the father's heart, longed to pay a visit to a friend in a distant city.

The father, however, was unwilling for them to go, as he feared some young man of high degree would win their love and carry them away from him. In reply to their entreaties the father told them they could go providing they promised to bring back to him fire wrapped in a paper and wind wrapped in paper.

The girls did not know what to do. They were in despair until one of their maids told them not to worry, but go and consult a certain wise woman who lived near the home of the friend whom they were to visit.

After promising that the father's wish would be fulfilled his wishes they set out for the friend's home. The father was greatly surprised when, upon their return, the daughters presented him with fire enclosed in a beautifully designed paper lantern and wind in a quaint shaped paper fan. Thus, it is said, the lantern and fan came into use.

Who He Was.

It was late at night, and the landlord had had a busy day. Landlords are always busy. Every time they have to go to court to get somebody out, and then they have to go to the agent and get somebody in. And all the rest of the time they have to collect the rent. That takes a long time. There is so much of it to gather in.

There was a knock at the door, and on going to open it the landlord found one of his tenants standing on the doorstep.

"Have you any legal right to interfere to stop a woman on the third floor from screaming at her husband in the night?" asked the man breathlessly.

"Are you the neighbor?" inquired the other.

"No," was the explanatory reply, "I'm the husband."

Yap.

The Island of Yap, one of the group forming the Solomon Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, lies south of Japan. It is controlled by Japan, and was brought into prominence during the Arms Conference at Washington by reason of it being a cable station. The island is very small, and not of much value except as a cable station.

An Elephantine Hailstone.

We read now and again of record hailstones, and of course they are small compared in size with marbles, pigeons' eggs, and so on.

There are many fairly well-authenticated cases of hailstones weighing half a pound or more, but claims much in excess of these are made. Stones of six or eight pounds were said to have fallen at Nancy in 1719, and the missionary, Hue, records the fall in Tartary, in 1843, of a block of ice as big as a millstone, which took three days to melt.

In May, 1802, a Hungarian village reported the fall of a block of ice 1,100 pounds in weight; while in the time of Tippoo, a Sultan of Mysore, one as big "as an elephant"—a Jumbo of a stone—is said to have fallen near Seringapatam.

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RAILWAYS AND PROSPERITY

(By J. RUSSELL FORSTER.)

The simultaneous presentation of the splendid address in Parliament by the Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. G. P. Graham, and the National Railways, the report of President E. W. Beatty of the Canadian Pacific Railway before the annual meeting of that company and the report on the Toronto-and Northern Ontario Railway published by the Ontario government was an unparalled coincidence. Those who are interested in the economic problems of Canada may, by a study of these reports, obtain valuable information for the railway service of the country together with the true situation with respect to industry and trade, and the growth and movement of population.

The problems of the railways, whether private or public, are the country's problems because they represent a service to and supported by the people everywhere, and there is cause for congratulation in the assurance that Mr. Graham that the government is bending every effort toward the co-ordination of the entire railway transportation of the country thus conducing to efficiency and economy.

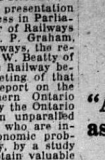
When we begin aside the mass of newspaper comment and the irrelevance of political partisans certain fundamental facts stand out.

The success of the management of the Canadian National System under the present policy. The estimated expenditure for the current year has been reduced $17,500,000 and co-operation between the National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway is sought with a view to the elimination of expense wherever it is possible.

COORDINATION IN TRANSPORTATION.

Had the eighty-seven companies comprising the Canadian National System remained in private hands there would never have been any approach toward co-operation, but competition and insane competition for the limited volume of traffic would have gone on until the companies became bankrupt and the service crippled beyond repair. The creation of the National Railways saved the situation before it was too late and today we have the railway servers and exporters. There is no other alternative because the question is a national one and the people are behind the government in its determination to obtain a measure of relief for Canadian trade.

It is thus seen that successful railway management demands first of all, freight and passenger traffic created by business activity and the growth of population which can only be called into existence by a demand for the things that can be cheaply produced in Canada, and the accessibility of the markets. Realizing this, the King government has wisely reduced the cost of farm implements and machinery to Canada by the tariff, and a following up the same policy in its endeavors to secure for Canada a square deal in this way that we can hope to see permanent increases in population, agricultural and industrial prosperity, and as a matter of course, success for our railways.



Costs a family less than 2% of the annual outlay

Something must be done to retain for the Canadian farmers a fair share of their own home trade. Either the Peterson contract must go into effect or the Shipping Conference must change its position and submit to the demands of the Canadian government on behalf of our manufacturers, farmers and exporters. There is no other alternative because the question is a national one and the people are behind the government in its determination to obtain a measure of relief for Canadian trade.

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ELDER SISTER OF THE DAWN.

Venus Venerated by Hopi Indians of Southwest America.

Venus, goddess of the ancient Romans, is venerated also by the modern Hopi Indians of the American Southwest, though in a guise that would hardly be recognized by her classic votaries. Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, tells of this interesting cult in his account of the use of idols in Hopi worship.

She is known to the Indians as Talatumsi, the Elder Sister of the Dawn. Her image, rudely carved of wood, and wrapped in a ceremonial blanket, is enshrined in a hollowed out boulder with a flat rock, sealed in with clay for a door. This door is removed in November every fourth year, when the image is carried to the top of the mesa and rites performed near it. The image is regarded with special reverence and except for the quadrennial ceremonies, is kept securely sealed in its shrine.

The image of Talatumsi is only one of the many sacred objects of the Hopi. Unlike the Indians of the Eastern United States, who made few images, these natives of the desert make and reverence numerous idols, though they do not regard them as gods but only as the images of the gods above the cloud or under the earth. Some of the idols are simple natural objects, like pieces of petrified log or meteoric stones; others are more or less elaborately carved animal or human figures of wood or stone. Many of the stone images are very old, and are held in especial awe.

Dr. Fewkes is of the opinion that the custom of carving was not much developed until after the coming of the Spanish padres. Though the Indians declined to be converted, they adopted the idea of having idols in their own holy places, in addition to the simpler natural objects they had carved before that time.

Many of the images are used by the shamans, or medicine men, in exorcising disease. One type of idol, called a "heart twister," is used when the trouble is supposed to be located in the heart. Most of the heart twisters are made of stone or wood, deeply carved in a spiral pattern, but there is at least one in use among the Hopi that is made of a fossil sea shell.

Water Mills.

Water mills for grinding grain are said to have been invented by Bellsarius, the famous general of the Roman emperor Justinian, while besieged in Rome by the Goths in the year 555 A.D. Many of the ancient people parched their grain and then pounded it into coarse meal. Afterwards mills were invented consisting of a stone crushing the grain by turning upon another stone. They were operated by men and beasts with great labor.

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Here and There

According to the Alberta Provincial Department of Agriculture nearly a quarter of a million bushels of oats were shipped from that province to New Zealand for seed purposes last winter.

The Quebec Provincial Automobile Bureau estimates that well over 100,000 automobiles will be registered in that province during the year. This will mean an increase over the 1924 registration of about 15,000 cars.

The 1924 exports of live cattle to Great Britain exceed the 1923 figures by over twenty-two thousand head, according to the official Canadian returns. Exports to the United States also showed a slight increase.

Four small wooden vessels to act as tugs and feeders from Coronation Gulf to Herschel Islands, in the Arctic, are being built at Vancouver, B.C., to the order of the Hudson Bay Company. They will be well powered and sheathed in iron bark.

There is now only one mine in the Crow's Nest Pass district idle. Between eight and nine thousand tons of coal are being mined there daily and the mines at Coleman, Blairmore and Bellevue are rapidly striking their stride, their output being about six thousand tons.

Although the chief beneficiaries under the new British preference proposals will be Canadian sugar, tobacco and automobiles, it is stated that Canadian wines and silk goods will also benefit to a certain extent. In the sugar preference an increase of about 25%, and in tobacco of from a fourth to sixth has been made.

By a recent Order-in-Council of the Lieutenant-Governor, premiums for clearing land, which had previously been set at $6 an acre, were increased to $8. The Order also provides that the premium will be paid for a maximum of twenty acres of land and, as a result of it, a settler may obtain a grant of $160 from the Government as a reward for his work.

The annual invasion of Canada by anglers from the United States has commenced. F. N. Peet, secretary of the Izaak Walton League of Chicago, with other members of the League is catching salmon at Caina River, N.B., while a party of prominent newspapermen from New York is at Lake Archambault, in the Laurentians, in quest of the elusive trout. Mr. Peet holds the world championship for casting a fly.

Walter Lindley-Jones, editor and founder of the Mercantile Guardian, of London, Eng., and an authority upon commercial matters in general, recently passed through Canada on the last lap of a journey around the world, by Canadian Pacific steamships and trains. Mr. Lindley-Jones states that a terrific boom is due in China as soon as hostilities cease there and that Great Britain and Canada will be the chief beneficiaries.

A man reached the station platform just as the 5.15 was pulling out. A little burst of speed netted him fifty feet in overcoming the train's handicap, but the best he could do thereafter was to run a losing race. He quit at the end of the long platform and returned. "Miss your train, sir?" enquired the porter cheerfully. "No, my friend," he replied, "Oh, no! I was just chasing it out of the yard. "You oughtn't to allow it in here. Don't you know the tracks it has left?"—*From "Reid Life," by Alfred Price.*

A NAP THAT COST £4,000.

James H. Greathead First Thought of Deep Level Cast-Iron Tubes.

Of the millions who travel in the London Tubes perhaps few think of the engineering difficulties which were surmounted, or of the methods used for rapid tunnelling. In his recent book, "Romance of Modern Engineering," Sir Francis Fox, who belongs to a family of great engineers, tells us that it was James H. Greathead who first thought of using cast-iron tubes through which trains might run.

It was only by placing the iron tubes deep down in the London clay, which is dry and has the consistency of chocolate, that the successful boring was possible. The station at Hampstead Heath is two hundred and ninety-one feet below the surface, and is the deepest in the world.

Sir Francis speaks of Cecil Rhodes, who did so much in London and the development of railways in England and in Africa. As a tribute to the greatest characteristic of Rhodes — his imaginative mind — he says of him : "He had been planting an avenue of oak saplings on his estate, and a friend remarked to him that no one living the trouble is supposed to be located would see the trees full grown. Rhodes replied, 'I can see the people now, walking up and down under their shade'."

An incredible misfortune befell the survey made for the South African railways. As each section of forty miles was surveyed, the plans were sent to London engineers' office for the final section. To save time, the plans of this last section were brought to London by one of the engineers in charge of the survey. Arriving one evening, he not unnaturally turned his thoughts to a good dinner, and went to the Holbern Restaurant, telling his cabman to wait outside. After his dinner he fell asleep, and on waking went out to find his cab. To his dismay, adds Sir Francis, the man had driven off. The plans were never recovered, and the after-dinner nap cost £4,000.

ON PARLIAMENT HILL

Ottawa, May 9th, 1925.—A fair-minded and convincing defence of the great Government owned and controlled railway—Canadian National—by Hon. Geo. P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals, in one of the ablest speeches he has delivered in Parliament in the past fifteen years, stirred the House on Wednesday of the week just closed and brought words of praise from all parts of the House. Even Mr. Meighen, who is not profligate in his praise of government doings, gave the gentlemen a great commendation of the manner and matter of Mr. Graham's utterances. Mr. Graham, in his speech, justified the method of public financing and accounting in connection with the Canadian National Railways, scored those in London, England, who were trying to make it appear that the Grand Trunk interests in the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific were being wonderfully deprived by the present Government at Ottawa of interest on their investment; showed how desirable and at the same time profitable it is to bring about a co-operation between the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National in the elimination of needless and costly duplication; declared that larger immigration into Canada was vital to the solution of Canada's railway problems, and concluded with an eloquent appeal for a more generous public appreciation of the Government's efforts to meet the whole transportation situation, and for a wider and more consistent support on the part of the Canadian taxpayers of the nationally-owned railway system.

SEVENTEEN MILLION DOLLARS CUT IN EXPENDITURES.

A feature of Mr. Graham's annual statement was his announcement at the conclusion that the item in the Supplementary Estimates this year of $7,500,000 would not be pressed by the Government, while as a result of "the operations of the Economy Council" the estimated outlay in the Main Estimates would be cut, and the original item of $60,000,000 would be moved to be reduced by $10,000,000. This estimated saving of $17,500,000 in the outlay on Canadian National Railways for the current fiscal year will be heartening to those throughout Canada who are suffering already from the overburden of taxation. It will also serve to show that both the present Federal Government and the management of the Canadian National Railways are doing all in their power to keep down expenditure while at the same time keeping pace with the transportation demands of the Dominion.

"There is no need," said Mr. Graham in his closing appeal, "for undue pessimism on the railway situation, there is no need for despair in connection with the situation of the Dominion. We are in as good a position, or better, than most of the other countries of the world, and all we need to make this country prosperous and solve our railway problems to a more greater degree ourselves. Let us lead the people along the right lines—not drive them where they ought to go, but lead them in the right direction which we think they ought to go; and, in addition to that, let us bring into the Dominion as many people of the right kind as we can. Therein lies the real key to the solution of all our difficulties."

LARGER IMMIGRATION THE SOLUTION

Stressing the need of larger immigration the Minister said, "We cannot continue with only eight to the mile of population scattered over this vast territory, and expect to be prosperous. We have a transportation system that can support millions of more people. And not the war comes with its calamity that overcame the whole world, I am confident that we should have had many more millions of people in Canada today and the pressure on transportation problem would not be a problem at all so far as financing is concerned. This country is organized to maintain at least a 50,000,000 people. If every man did not want to have a couple of hundred acres more of land than he can farm, and if he had neighbors on that land who would farm it more intensively, there being room for every man, it would be better for the Dominion. There had perhaps just a little less individualism where there is a slackened demand for the products of manufacturing industry; if we devoted our attention to the development of those things that go to make wealth, always keeping our industrial progress commensurate with our agricultural progress, then this country need have no fear of the future."

HUDSON BAY RAILWAY AGAIN.

A repetition of the old arguments that have occupied many hours in the House for the past few sessions was heard on Monday when Andrew Knox, Progressive member for Prince Albert, asked the House again to consider the question of completing the Hudson Bay Railway. Many of the Western members spoke on Mr. Knox's resolution which asked for priority to the Hudson Bay scheme in preference to all other public expenditures for transportation improvements. In concluding the discussion Hon. Mr. Graham reminded the House that there was a proposed vote of about $200,000 in this year's Canadian National estimates to put the track and road-bed of the railway as already laid in good condition. He pointed out to those gentlemen who are great friends of public ownership must remember that under the new arrangement of accounting every dollar expended on the Hudson Bay Railway will not be charged against the contsolidated revenue of Canada but against the Canadian National, and on that money the Canadian National must pay interest. Therefore, if we are to go no more rapidly in these things than can be defended from the point of view of the Canadian National Railways as well as from the standpoint of all the people of Canada."

PROGRESSIVE DISINTEGRATING.

One of the most significant events of the week was the feud in the Progressive party over the question of Progressive action and over the position of Chief Whip, which since the beginning of the fourteenth Parliament, three years ago, has been held by E. J. Johnston, of Last Mountain. For some time there were rumors of dissatisfaction in the party, but it was brought to a head in the vote on the Budget a week ago when Mr. Johnston, with seventeen other Progressives, voted with the Government. The Grain Growers' Guide, of Winnipeg, organ of the Progressive party in the West, strongly deplored this division in the ranks of the party on fiscal matters. This week two or three long and spirited caucuses were held and the final result was that Mr. Johnston was deposed as Whip and G. W. Stewart Dumbolton appointed in his place. Mr. Johnston will retain his place in the Progressive seats in the House, but the net result of this whole affair has been to show to the country the difficulty of a third party preserving even a semblance of solidarity where matters affecting all classes and sections of the country have to be considered on broad national lines. It has also served to make somewhat easier the realignment of the Progressive forces in Ontario with the Liberal party. It is freely predicted that the present Progressive organization in Ontario will, at the next Parliament, be Liberal. While it is stated by the leading men in the Progressive party in the West that in the main group has been healed, it is believed that this healing will not be very lasting at present. Already there has been the severance of twelve from the main group—the "Gingers," as they are called—leaving a total of the remainder who voted with the Government on the Budget still holding firmly to their position it leaves the party as it came here over three years ago, badly split. It has given renewed assurance to those who still believe that there is room only for two main political parties in the Federal arena.

Reptiles Sold by the Yard.

There is a python market in New York. There, at the right time of the year, one can get pythons measuring from seven feet to twenty feet and sold like so much ribbon.

Pythons form an industry, and New York is the centre of it not America. Pythons come to America, India, Sumatra, and South America, and in the spring New York has a python population of 250 feet. They are sold mostly to travelling shows.

A seven-foot python can be had for twenty dollars. A length of 20 feet can be had for 40 dollars. Those from Sumatra—runs the price up to six- or seven hundred dollars. Boas are smaller; 16 feet is the maximum size, and eight to ten feet is, according to snake dealers, and this is also true of rock pythons. In price the boas start where the pythons do and the biggest of them cost $500.

The upkeep, though, is astonishingly small. The big snakes are as economical pets as one could have sometimes they do not eat for two or three years.

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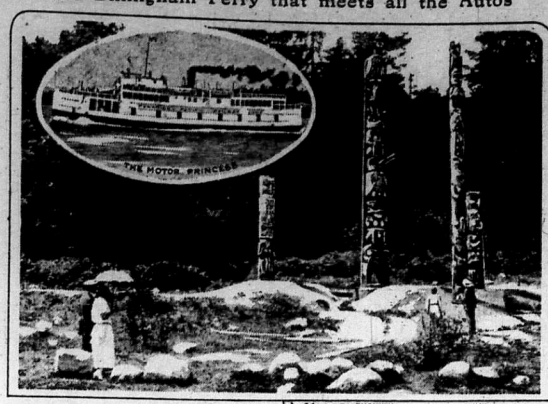

Totem Poles at Stanley Park, Vancouver.

Have you ever heard of Clo-oose?

Appearances may be against it, but it is not a typographical error; neither is it a bird-call, nor Chinese for chewing-gum. It is, as a matter of fact, a thriving town on Vancouver Island, rapidly becoming famous for its salmon, shooting and scenery, and as one of the most interesting spots on the coast of British Columbia.

This coast is yearly becoming more popular with tourists from the South — California, Seattle, etc. Eastern Canada and practically everywhere else. But that detached portion of the coast, known as Vancouver Island is especially attractive. It possesses beauty of a mountainous, rugged, arboreal type, excelled in magnificence only by the Rocky Mountains and unexcelled anywhere for its hunting and fishing. Incidentally, too, the Island is traversed by paved, winding highways, which are a delight to motorists and a credit to the Provincial Highway Department.

Indians (who have become so used to tourists, they no longer scalp them) inhabit most of the villages which are scattered along the Coast. They have not, however, entirely abandoned the practice of scalping, but nowadays they confine their activities in this respect to salmon, herrings, whales and similar trifles. They (the Indians not the whales), are a thrifty, sober, industrious people engaged for the most part in catching fish and canning them in the local factories.

The Island is reached by means of a ferry-boat —"The Motor Princess"—operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway between Bellingham, on the mainland and Sidney, on the Island. This ferry is especially adapted to the transportation of automobiles and enables the tourist to run his car straight off the mainland highway, across the Gulf of Georgia and on to the Island highway, which he can follow south to Victoria, the capital of the province, and thence north to Nanaime, Clo-oose or any of the other attractive parts of the Island.

Part of Coast of British Columbia showing route of auto ferry boats between Vancouver Island and the mainland.

It is an extremely pleasant trip, full of interesting out-of-the-ordinary sights and anybody who has toured British Columbia without visiting Vancouver Island —and Clo-oose—ought to tour it again and correct a most unfortunate omission.

The Osteopath

In an article in the Empire Review, E. T. Phelis, an American osteopath of note, and past president of the British Osteopath Association, says that medical schools seem unable to teach osteopathy; they under-estimate the field of mechanic-therapeutics. Whatever their policy, it seems impossible at such institutions for an individual to become efficient and effective in an effort to practice both ordinary medicine and osteopathy, and this irreconcilability has probably been the one positive factor in the preservation of the distinct identity of the latter. As a matter of fact, he says, the osteopathic profession to-day comprises many prominent medical men who have given up the ordinary practice of medicine and confine their efforts to the administration of the osteopathic concept and principle. He quotes Dr. E. R. Booth, who wrote a history of osteopathy and claimed a remarkable percentage of cures by the application of osteopathic treatment when the United States was swept by the influenza and pneumonia epidemic of 1918. Extraordinary, according to this article, were the advantages of the osteopath. Nevertheless, the osteopaths were not permitted to treat soldiers in the great military camps at that time scattered over he country.

Osteopathy was born in 1873, the parent being Taylor Still, one of the leading medical practitioners in the State of Missouri. Over a period of years Dr. Still worked out the principles of osteopathy, his ambition being to establish a college second to no medical school in the land. Naturally he met with strong opposition, but Still was a man of great strength of character, and he lived long enough to see the cult flourishing throughout the continent of North America and spreading to Europe. Says the writer, "The first college was opened at Kirksville, Missouri, in 1890, and the subsequent developments were rapid. Hundreds of students were qualified and colleges in other parts of the country sprang into existence. Even though these colleges became elaborately equipped for ordinary physiological, clinical and pathological investigations and study, it was not till many years after that the research institutions positively proved the principles of osteopathy, not only by clinical results, but by laboratory findings, in which radiograph played a prominent part. The records of all this research are obtainable, and no scientific man to-day will doubt the osteopathic premise provided he is willing to take advantage of these available facts."

The competent osteopath must be particularly well grounded in anatomy, and the great quality which determines the successful osteopath is the power to visualize structure. Dr. Phelis says that though he has the good fortune to study under Dr. Still he had the greatest difficulty in this most essential proficiency. The successful osteopath will run his hands down the spine of his patient, even over clothing, and will mentally visualise by virtue of the tactile sense, the relative position of the various vertebrae and the articulation of ribs. He is then able to diagnose practically any abnormal alignment of structure and to determine its effects upon the venous and lymphatic drainage or the arterial supply of pure blood. He can also accurately determine the absolute pressure on important structures and, in all, quite intelligently ascertain to what extent any segment of the spinal cord may be below normal in its possibilities of disseminating the initial nerve impulsative force. It naturally follows that a reduced or altered nerve force to any organ must interfere with the normal activity and function of that organ and hence reduce its possibility of resisting disease.

He says that the osfeopath who knows his work and knows how to apply treatment according to the peculiar characteristics of his patient and the disease from which he is suffering can give to each patient an additional recuperative power not to be obtained in any other way. All diseases, acute, or chronic, not only of the extremities, but of all the internal organs, must respond to the administration of this principle. The expression "nature cures" is an axiom in the science of medicine. In other words, the recuperative power inherent in any individual establishes immunity and gradually overcomes disease. All systems of therapy strive to achieve this end. The free and normal circulation of the blood and other fluids is only possible when the various nerve centres are not restricted or altered in their function through the irritation of pressure and poison. "Pressure and poison" is an expression which crept into osteopathic literature quite in its early days—pressure in the sense of too extensive tension, and poison as one natural result of reduced recuperative powers, disturbed function, insufficient resistence and general incorrect living.

Britain's Healthy Prisons.

Prisoners in Great Britain cost the State about $600 each to maintain. It is said the men who have served long sentences in prison are stouter when they leave prison than when they enter.

Large Concrete Building.

The Palace of Engineering at the British Empire Exhibition is the largest concrete building in the world. It has a floor space of more than half a million square feet.

London's Drainage System.

London, England, has one of the finest main drainage systems in the world. There are 370 miles of main sewers, which would stretch from London to Dunbar, in Scotland, and 2,000 miles of local sewers, which would stretch as far as from London to Constantinople.

An Ant's Strength.

A tiny field ant has been known to hold in its jaws a weight three thousand times heavier than itself. If a man had proportionately the same strength in his jaws, he could lift 275 tons.

McIntosh Bros.' Name
(is Our Guarantee)

that the merchandise we offer for sale is the product of the best manufacturers, and in most cases comes direct to us from the factories, which enables us to give you the many bargains we offer from week to week. If you have not been to see us don't delay. There are always interesting items on our counters.

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BLEACHED TURKISH TOWELS
All white, hemmed ends, with self raised borders and selvedge edges. Size 22 x 40. Regular 75c. each, this week, per pair $1.00

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Brown, all linen towelling, about 17 in. wide, with red stripe, special per yard ..... 25c.

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LINEN HUCK TOWELS
Made by John Brown, Belfast, Ireland. A small lot laid out for this week's selling. Per pair ..... 69c.

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Hemmed, ready for use. Size 20 x 30, linen weft, a real good towel. Special this week ..... 3 for $1.00

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Ladies' Black Sateen House Dresses, trimmed with chintz, in large and extra large sizes $1.95

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MEN'S WEAR

Men's Work Shirts in Khaki Duck, Blue Chambray and Striped Gingham. Sizes 14½ to 17, each $1.00

Men's Work Shirts, extra large make, and a guaranteed shirt in Navy and Khaki Drill. Sizes 14½ to 17, each $1.50

Men's Fine Cotton Hose in Black, Navy, Brown and Grey, superior quality cotton, sizes 10 to 11, per pair ..... 25c.

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MUSICIANS IN MERRY MOOD.

A Few Laughable Yarns of Famous Artistes.

The great prima donna Tetrazzini loves to tell a story of the days before she reached world-wide eminence. She and her sister were living and sharing rather humble rooms. The landlady was remarkable for her great kindness and consideration to her lodgers, and on their departure Madame Tetrazzini tried to thank her.

"That's all right, my dears," said the landlady, "I'm always good to theatricals, for I never know what my own children may come to."

This amusing story is quoted by Mr. Henry T. Finck in his "Musical Laughs." This entertaining book contains a large collection of anecdotes of famous musicians. Here is a story of Josef Holman:—

He was touring in America and three programs had been arranged. He arrived at the concert hall one evening and it was not until he had bowed to the applause that greeted him, and adjusted his instrument, that he realized that he did not know which program was to be played. He bent over the platform and asked an astonished woman in the front row if he might see her program for a moment. He scanned the paper carefully, returned it with thanks, and then began his recital!

Everyone knows that musicians are inclined to be sensitive. Mr. Finck tells a story illustrating this of Sims Reeves, the famous tenor. Reeves was to appear at a concert organised by Sir Charles Halle. The day for rehearsal came and the tenor sent a note saying that he was confined to bed.

Halle knew better and went round to the singer's rooms, where he found that the illness was caused by the fact that Reeves thought that his name on the posters was in smaller letters than those of his colleagues. Halle produced a poster and a tape measure and handed them to Sims Reeves. The signer hopped out of bed, spread the poster on the floor, and then solemnly crawled over it, measuring the letters. Finding that the letters were of exactly the same size, he dressed and sang!

Hans Richter, the conductor, was once crossing the Channel when the sea was somewhat "choppy." He approached a steward and asked for a chair, explaining that it was for his wife. "When she doesn't lie," he said, "she swindles." (Schwindeln is the German for getting dizzy.)

Mr. Finck tells another story of a German conductor who made his orchestra repeat a certain passage over and over again, saying each time: "Play just a little more softly." At last the first horn got bored with this and whispered to his colleagues. The next time they were asked to play the passage they put their instruments to their lips but did not play at all. "Splendid," said the conductor. "Just a bit softer and you'll have it!"

The great violinist Kreisler was once playing before the Sultan of Turkey. Suddenly the monarch clapped his hands, and the more Kreisler played the louder grew the Sultan's applause. Feeling very flattered, the violinist played steadily on. At last the Grand Vizier jumped up and whispered: "In the name of Smyrna rugs and Damascus dates, do you wish to lose your head? Don't you hear his majesty clapping?" "Well, what of it?" asked Kreisler in astonishment. "What of it?" asked Kreisler in astonishment. "What of it?" echoed the courtier. "Why, the Sultan is giving you the signal to stop!"

Malibran, the famous prima donna, paid no attention to her health or her wonderful voice. She was passionately fond of riding. One day on which she was to appear on the stage she came back from a gallop and was met by her husband. "You're tired out," he said. "You'll never be able to sing." "Yes, I shall," she said. "This is what will make me sing." And before he could stop her she had turned to the dining-room table and, seizing the mustard pot, swallowed half its contents.

Finding Fortunes by Accident.

A few weeks ago a certain M. Daniel bought an old stove for half a crown from a Paris dealer. As he and the dealer were lifting it on to a handcart one side of the stove fell off and out rolled a stream of soot and gold coins. Buyer and seller claimed the treasure so suddenly revealed, and the dispute ended in the nearest police bureau, where the commissary was asked to act as arbitrator.

He asked the dealer only one question: "When this occurred had you been paid?" On being answered in the affirmative, he awarded the treasure to M. Daniel, on taking the stove home, found in it a sum equivalent to $10,000.

Some time ago two elderly sisters removed from Surbiton to Brighton, and in due course their furniture arrived at the seaside resort. There was a ponderous chest of drawers to contain sovereigns and half-sovereigns, probably the personal savings of their mother. The total sum was about two hundred pounds.

Not long after a moneylender named Antonio Romeo, of San Stefano, near Messina, died suddenly. In a cupboard were found large bundles of bank notes, and in old chairs were coins totalling $60,000 and Government securities worth $60,000.

While removing a big tree in connection with road-widening operations near Liverpool, workmen found a quantity of jewellery concealed at its roots. All the articles bore crests, and probably represented the proceeds of a burglary fifty years old.

School Children.

School children to-day are hardier than those of a few years ago; thanks to the care of school doctors most pupils leave school with sound teeth and good vision.

To Make Putty.

Putty for odd jobs is made by crushing a handful of whitening in a small bowl and mixing to the desired consistency with linseed oil.

On the Move

LIKE the "standing army" that "just stood," goods that remain on the shelf are expensive luxuries to any merchant.

ADVERTISING is the force that moves slow sellers from counter to customer. Every advertisement is a salesman of proven ability, reaching every class, creed and sex in the community.

The set-up of an Advertisement is as important as the dress of a salesman. In "THE NAPANEE EXPRESS" special attention is given to Advertising set-up. In our columns

"An Advertisement is an Invitation."

SABLE ISLAND.

Buried Treasure Would Prove Gold Mine.

Sable Island, known as the most dangerous island in the Atlantic—"the graveyard of the Atlantic"—a black stretch of sand, 180 miles east of Halifax, Nova Scotia, is a veritable land of buried treasure, and, if worked properly, would prove a gold mine, according to George Allan England, a recent United States visitor.

Only Davy Jones' bookkeeper knows what value he bidden there, in addition to loot buried by-old-time pirates, rich treasures must at various times have been cast upon these treacherous bars and beaches. Every little while ancient coins are exposed by the shifting sands. Even while I was there East Light Keeper Gregory's little daughter picked up a big Spanish coin of the long ago, sand polished like new.

His countrymen, continues Mr. England, would go to excavating, forthwith, but the Islanders pay little heed. Trivialities like doubloons fail to raise their pulses.

"Money! What'd we do with money, here?" Naugle one day queried, when I had driven down to West Light to see him. "No store, nothin' to buy, no way to spend a copper. One man I know went two years an never saw a red cent. Money's the least of our worries!"

Sable Island is the only place I know where money seems to have no value. The man's pay of about a dollar a day is mostly drawn by relations on shore. The Islanders' compelling motive is service, duty, not cash. Being so far from the world, they dodge not only all money evils—including politics—but also all sickness. They've never had any epidemic but measles.

"We've rifles," said Naugle, swinging his rubber boot against an empty oil barrel and gazing seaward with clear grey eyes. A typical Islander he, strong brown hands and bronzed face. Dungarees and an old straw hat gave him a picturesque touch. "We don't need money; nor medals neither. If some of our fellers did half the rescues on the main they do here, they'd be round-shouldered carrying their medals!"

But, by way of exception, one Islander some years ago let money lure him from Sable. He got that money oddly, too.

"He was a comfort here," Naugle told me, "getting a hundred and seventy-five dollars a year. Well, one day on the nor'east dry bar, he claims he found a bunch of men, like pirates, sitting on the sand. They had a power o' money—he said—an' though they might have killed him, they didn't. They gave him a big whack of it. I think, myself, he just found it. Anyhow, he took it and went to Halifax and invested up 50-50 with the Government, and started in the real estate business and got mighty rich.

"Another of our men, too, picked up a package one day on the beach, all water-soaked. He didn't think much of it, but just took it home and put on a beam to dry, and forgot about it. Later he opened it; and what d'you think, sir? 'Twas a big lot of Bank of England notes, good as gold. Buried treasure here? I guess there is!"

The moving sands are continually revealing unsolved mysteries. A guard recently picked up a scabbard mounted with gold. About a week before my visit an old Napoleonic bayonet was found in a dune. Once the Islanders uncovered the site of an ancient encampment, with rusty guns, knives made of iron hoops, a tattered British ensign, and human bones; also a shilling from the reign of Queen Elizabeth. What sea rovers perished there?

"Old coins once in a while come out of the sand, and bodies, too. We bury all the skeletons we find right away. We got two fenced graveyards, but if its too far to carry bodies we just bury 'em in some nice civil place, with a wooden cross and their names—if we can find 'em out. Last year the sands shifted and we found a lot of fresh bones with skeletons to 'em. Some had wooden shoes on. Frenchmen, I cackelate. Queer, eh!"

Poets' Pets.

One of the most romantic as well as one of the greatest figures of Victorian times was Dante Gabriel Rossetti, for he was in the front rank both as a painter and a poet. But, like many other men of genius, he had some peculiarities, among them the love of strange pets, which he kept mostly in his big garden behind No. 16 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, England.

At one time or another he possessed a wombat, a woodchuck, an armadillo, a racoon, a kangaroo, a deer, a chameleon, a salamander, and even a sebu, the sacred cow of India. The wombat was probably the favorite and enjoyed most privileges, being accustomed to sleep on the epergne in the middle of the dinner table, quite undisturbed by lights or conversation. On one occasion it took advantage of an absorbing discussion to help itself to expensive cigars. It chewed up a boxful.

Tennyson wrote several poems on the owl, as other poets do on nightingales and skylarks. One night, sitting at the attic window in his father's country rectory, he heard the cry of a young owl, and imitated it so well that the bird came to him. From that moment it became a household pet. In fair was a sad one, however, for it was drowned in a well.

The nearest and dearest pet Burns ever possessed was a sheep, which he called Maillie. He wrote two poems to Maillie after her death. The sheep used to follow the poet everywhere, and would run with the speed of a greyhound to meet her master.

Cowper's three hares—Puss, Tiny, and Bess—belong to literature, for he tells their story in his inimitable letters. Puss was his companion for eleven years and eleven months. She was in the habit of pulling his hair when she wanted to go for a walk. Tiny was a bad-tempered little beast, responding to caresses with snaps and grunts. Bess was gentle and affectionate. The three enjoyed a nightly romp on the poet's parlor carpet.

What Are "Tambus"?

The three Fijian chiefs who each presented a whale's tooth to the King recently were conferring upon him the highest honor it is in their power to bestow.

Known in their language as "tambus," these teeth are symbols of chieftainship, and are highly esteemed because, by native law and custom, any request backed by an exhibition of the tambu is bound to be granted.

Thus, if a Fijian headman wishes to marry a neighboring chief's daughter, he sends on ahead a messenger bearing his tambu. Neither the girl nor her father has then any further choice in the matter. The wedding has gut to be.

VAN HORNE AND CHESS.

Was Not Satisfied Until He Had Won a Game.

A jolly lot of stories, many of them concerning railway life in Canada, are contained in "Half Life's Book of Yarns," which has been compiled by Alfred Price, a veteran C.P.R. official, and published by Thomas Allen. Among them is the following, which is said to be characteristic of the late Sir William Van Horne, for many years president of the Canadian Pacific:

"Sir William Van Horne was an expert chess player, and knowing no person in Montreal who could make a game interesting for him, he made some inquiries, and learned that a young man named Walter Vaughan, who later was Sir William's biographer, recently arrived from the Old Country, and employed in the office of the chief counsel of the Canadian Pacific, was reputed to be a good player. Sir William, therefore, asked Judge Clark, the chief counsel, to send him up to his office, and it was arranged that they should have a game at the president's house that same evening. Vaughan won, and night after night they played, he winning with provoking regularity.

"One day the judge called Vaughan into his office and complained that his work was not being kept up to date, when Vaughan said he was not getting enough sleep. 'Well, whose fault is that?' asked the judge. Then Vaughan explained to him that he was spending every evening playing chess with the president, that he was never able to get away before one o'clock in the morning, and more often it was at late as four. The judge wanted to know if the games were evenly contested, but Vaughan told him that so far he had been fortunate enough to win every time. The judge advised him to give Sir William a chance to win that night, which he did, and, once victor, the president was quite satisfied, which was characteristic of him."

Machine That Takes Messages.

A recently invented machine performs a variety of tasks originally accomplished only by human hands and brains. It will take dictation, it will answer the telephone in the absence of the subscriber, report his absence to the caller, and take a message that it will repeat to the subscriber on his return.

In appearance the apparatus resembles a phonograph employing cylindrical records, or the ordinary dictating machines found in many offices. The recording is accomplished not mechanically but electrically, the sound vibrations of the voice being translated into electrical currents in a sort of miniature radio transmitter.

When the device is employed as a telephone operator a message suitable for transmission to telephone callers during the absence of the subscriber is imprinted on a small auxiliary record. When a caller obtains the number of an absent subscriber, this little record is set in motion by the current operating the telephone bell, and the caller hears something to the following effect—

"This is the office of Smith & Co. There is no one here at present, but you may leave a message or you may call again at 2.30 if you prefer."

Immediately after the delivery of this message the machine is ready to record any message the caller may desire to give.

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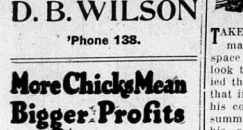

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List your sales with me.

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TAKE a tip from this wise man. He makes all his space count—and doesn't overlook the coal bin. He's studied the coal subject and found that if he waits till fall to buy his coal he has to pay for summer storage. So he uses his coal bin and puts the profits in his pocket. If you want to cut your cost of living follow his lead and

Call the *HEAT FOLKS* for good, clean coal

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Fresh pure lines of groceries. The finest quality English peels, raisins, currants, navel oranges, Royal Household flour, Ogilvies rolled oats, corn meal and wheat granules. Ogilvies name means quality. The highest standard in teas and coffee always in stock. Try this store with your order.

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Radiators.

Have that leaky radiator repaired and put in shape, before it does damage to your car. Good job done. T. Thompson, at Frank Kinkley's paint shop.

Your Eyes are Your Greatest Asset

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DR. LESLIE LEWIS,

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Above Wallace's Drug Store.

GRACE METH. CHURCH

A. J. TERRILL, B.A., B.D., Pastor.

9.30—Class meeting

10.30 a.m.—Morning service.

11.45 — Sunday School and Adult Classes.

7.00 p.m.—Evening Service.

Monday, 8 p.m.—League service. Rev. Mr. Neal will speak and Miss Helen Grange will give a talk on the topic, "Modern Poets." Blue group in charge.

Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.—"The Prayer Service."

Screen Your House.

Screen doors and windows, wire screening by yard.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Correction.

In the notice calling for offers for property suitable for a House of Refuge, the notice stated that the property must be within 12 miles of Napanee. The notice should read "within two miles of of Napanee."

Bowling.

The Napanee Bowling Club will open the season on May 24th. All those desiring to join the club should hand their names to the secretary, Mr. Roy C. Root, at once, in order that the rinks may be made up for the season. The green is in excellent condition for use.

Annual Opening.

As the regular Greens have now become playable, the Napanee Golf Club will hold their annual opening on Friday afternoon, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m., at which there will be certain competitions and matches. Refreshments will also be served. All members of the Club are requested to attend.

Concert at Selby.

A high-class concert will be given at Selby Methodist Church, on Friday evening, May 22nd, at 8 p.m. The program will be given by St. Andrew's orchestra and talent, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, readings, recitations, etc. This will be something real good. Don't miss it. Admission, Adults 25c., Children 10c.

The Late L. F. Bogart.

Mr. L. F. Bogart, who had been a resident of Napanee for the past few years, died quite suddenly on Saturday morning, after but a few days illness from pneumonia and heart trouble. The late Mr. Bogart was for years one of the prominent and highly respected farmers of Adolphustown, retiring from farming a couple of years ago on account of ill health. Since living in Napanee, Mr. Bogart has been in the implement business and as a business man and citizen, Mr. Bogart had won a host of friends. Besides his widow he leaves on son, Arthur, of Adolphustown, and one daughter, Mrs. Roblin, also of Adolphustown. Deceased was Mrs. Stewart L. Daly, Napanee, is a sister of deceased. The funeral took place from his late residence on Monday afternoon to Riverside cemetery.

Young Boy Shot at Odessa.

A full charge of buckshot, accidentally discharged from one barrel of a double-barrelled shotgun struck William Cain, of Camtown, fifteen years of age, in the hip Monday afternoon at Odessa and caused a very serious injury, which necessitated his immediate removal to the Kingston General Hospital. An X-Ray examination showed that fifteen shots had lodged in the boy's body, and seven of these were removed at once. The unfortunate lad is a nephew of Camtown, a son of Mr. Nelson Cain. He was visiting with his uncle, Mr. Ross Pennell, of Odessa and went out for a hunting with him. On the farm of Mr. Eber Sagar, about half a mile from Violet Methodist Church, they were lying on the ground resting, and when the boy got up he picked up the shotgun, which he had been carrying, and it was accidentally discharged. He very narrowly escaped much more serious injury. Had both barrels of the gun been discharged, and both were loaded, he might have lost his life. Dr. J. M. Munro, of Odessa, was summoned at once, and after rendering what aid he could at the scene of the accident he rushed the boy to the Kingston General Hospital.

Mrs. Shea Found Dead on Sofa in Her Home in Kingston.

Mrs. S. J. Shea, who lived alone at her home at Lower Bagot street, Kingston, was found dead on Wednesday morning about 9.30 o'clock, by her son-in-law Thomas Mullinger. The late Mrs. Shea, who was about seventy years of age, had not been noticed around her home for the past few days and newspapers were allowed to remain on the door step. The neighbors became alarmed and notified the police. When Detective Mullinger arrived at the home he found the back door unlocked. Upon going into the dining room he found the body of Mrs. Shea lying on the sofa. The hands were crossed as though she had fallen asleep. Coroner Daniel Phalen was called and upon examining the body he said that he was satisfied that Mrs. Shea had died from heart disease and had likely been dead for the past twenty-four hours. John Cornelius, undertaker, was called and the body was prepared for burial. Deceased was a daughter of the late James Armitage, of Ernestown township, and wife of Daniel Shea, Odessa. Mrs. Shea will be known to old Kingstonians as a driver and owner of the Odessa-Kingston stage. Mrs. Shea had been a resident of Kingston for some time.

The new French Enamel White Paint is the greatest advance in paint manufacturing of recent years. Absolutely will not turn yellow. One coat covers where two are ordinarily required and it costs no more. Ask for a demonstration at WALLACE'S, Napanee, Agents.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church:

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

8.00—Holy Communion.

10.30—Morning Prayer.

12.00—Sunday School.

7.00—Evening prayer.

Ascensiontide services on Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. and Thursday at 8.30 a.m. and (Holy Communion) at 10.30 a.m.

Member for East Hastings Dead.

Thomas H. Thompson, Conservative member of Parliament for East Hastings, died suddenly at his home in Madoc on Sunday morning following an acute illness of less than a day. He was 58 years of age. Physicians who attended Mr. Thompson stated that his death was caused by a combination of heart trouble, acute indigestion and congestion of the lungs. He collapsed early Saturday morning shortly after cranking his automobile and it is believed that he had strained his heart. He regained strength during the day, but towards midnight he became very weak and died about five hours later.

Used Gem as Paperweight.

After being used for years as a common paper weight, what is said to be the largest sapphire in the world is now in London. The jewel is worth more than $35,000, weighs 316 carats, and is in the form of a plucked flower with a short stem. It was acquired by a Government official in India who, ignorant of its value, used it as a paperweight in one of the guard huts on the Indian frontier. The discovery of the jewel was made by the Director of Indian Revenue when he visited the hut. Its history has been traced to the twelfth century when one of the Bellala kings, while on a pilgrimage to Ceylon, was given the sapphire by a Buddhist monk. During the reign of this king the stone became the object of much veneration and was afterward captured by Nadir Teadfur, the great general of Allandan. Later it came into the possession of a state official, but was lost about 1875. Experts are of the opinion that the jewel was a hair ornament of an ancient deity, and there is, it is believed, a companion stone in existence.

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Dinner from 1 to 2 p.m. Sundays 75c.

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Cream of Tomato

Relishes. Salad. Waldorf Salad

Catsup Worcester Sauce

Roast Young Turkey, Dressing

Bread Sauce.

ROASTS

Roast Beef.

Roast Pork, Apple Sauce.

Roast Veal and Dressing

VEGETABLES

Canned Peas

Mashed and Boiled Potatoes.

DESSERT

Pumpkin Pie. Raisin Pie

Blanc Pudding. Ice Cream.

Cheese.

Tea, Coffee and Milk.

The Sacred Simian.

The monkey-gland treatment for bringing the fluch of youth to the cheeks of age is still popular in Russia and on the Continent of Europe. And it has had one rather unexpected result. An agitation has been started in India—where most of the monkeys have come from—against their exportation.

The craze for rejuvenation, we are told by those conducting this agitation, is denuding India of monkeys.

This seems rather an overstatement, but the real basis of the agitation lies in the Hindu belief that the monkey is sacred, and on this light the deportation for the prohibition of the traffic deserves sympathetic consideration.

Hanuman, the monkey god, is one of the great divinities of the Hindu mythology, and his temples are to be found all over India. The white-whiskered entellus monkey is called by his name and is worshipped by the natives.

Oddities of Asbestos.

Asbestos is one of nature's most curious products and has only been known within the past fifty years in a commercial sense, according to statements issued recently by authorities on the subject. Old Mother Nature herself formed the strange asbestos rock in the earth in what is known as the fulgoeic age. Its very structure asbestos seems to upset the laws of nature. It is a rock as hard and dense as marble, yet having such silky fibres that they may be wound, carded and spun into fabrics like cotton or wool or flax. It is at once the softest and the most enduring of all substances. All else wear and tear of nature—time, rain, hail, snow, fire—have no effect upon it.

Rewarded for Carelessness.

Thousands of reams of blotting-paper are in use daily, but few people know how this useful adjunct to writing came into existence. Actually, it was the result of carelessness on the part of a workman in a Berkshire paper mill.

One day in the early part of last century the employe in question forgot to put the necessary sizing into the paper pulp. When the latter was rolled, it had to be discarded as useless, and the offending worker was dismissed.

Some days later it was noticed that the paper had absorbed a large pool of water. This led to the carrying out of experiments, the result of which was the discovery of blotting-paper. The dismissed employe was afterwards reinstated, and rewarded for his carelessness.

Wagons for sale—See the Mills Co's Adv.

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Rev. W. R. Tanton, Pastor.

10.00—Class meeting.

10.30 a.m.—Morning service. Subject, "Forgive us our Trespasses as we Forgive."

11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.

6.30 p.m.—Organ recital.

7.00 p.m.—Evening service. Subject, "The Call of the Higher Patriotism."

The pastor will preach at both services.

Wednesday 8 p.m.—Annual congregational meeting.

FESTIVAL OF THE STARS.

Seventh Day of Seventh Month Is Japan's Valentine Day.

Japan is not generally supposed to have a St. Valentine's Day, but for several hundred years it has celebrated, on the seventh day of the seventh month, the Festival or the Stars, which corresponds somewhat to St. Valentine's Day of the Western world.

The story is of two lovers, a shepherd youth and a weaver maiden, who lived in the Land of the Stars. The maiden was a skilful weaver and her duty was to watch over the looms of the earth. She was so earnest and so faithful that she inspired all the village maidens, and the world was filled with industrious and happy weavers.

The father, with pride in his daughter and with pity for her too-busy hands, chose for her a husband—a shepherd lad who kept his herds on the plains across the Heavenly river, the Milky Way of the Land of the Stars. The young couple were so happy in their love that they forgot their duties; the hills of Starland were dotted with wandering flocks and the looms of Earth were neglected.

Then the stern father commanded that the youth and his bride should say farewell and return to their duties, but in mercy he permitted them to see each other for one day in each year. This joyous day is the seventh day of the seventh month, and it is said that should even three drops of rain fall on that day the Heavenly river will overflow, and the disappointed husband and the sorrowing wife can only gaze at each other across the rising waters and bow a sad farewell for another year.

For centuries, in memory of the busy loom of the weaving goddess in her distant home among the stars, Japanese maidens have written poems to the gods, pleading for sunshine on this day. Then they stretch, between two swaying bamboos, long bright sashes and gay cords on which to hang their poem cards.

The Festival of the Stars is especially observed in the silk-weaving villages, and it is said that sometimes, among the shining, swinging pleas for the weaving goddess, there is one with a whispered hope for happiness with some, as yet unfound husband, placed there by the timid fingers of a busy weaving maiden of to-day—for hearts throb in every land on St. Valentine's Day.

MEN WHO MADE THE MOVIES.

Hundreds of Millions of Dollars Invested In "Pictures."

It was on March 10, 1899, according to a London paper, that the motion pictures to "tell a story" was exhibited. Previously the "movies" took the form of what was known as the Kinetoscope, invented by Edison, by which a length of ordinary photographic film was run rapidly in front of a powerful lamp, and the resultant "animated" pictures flung on a screen. There was also the Bideloscope and the Vitascope, two later developments of the same idea.

Three years before this a young man named Blackton, who had emigrated to America from Sheffield and who had worked for a time as a carpenter, was commissioned by an editor, to whom he had applied for work, to interview Edison. The great inventor showed the young reporter a 50-foot film called "The Black Diamond Express" which was simply a picture of a train in motion. The film left an indelible impression on young Blackton's mind.

Realizing that the "motion pictures" had great possibilities, Blackton sought the views of a friend named A. E. Smith, a native of Fayerham, Kent, Eng., who was a conjurer with a taste for making electrical experiments.

With a capital of $750 they bought a cinema outfit, and devoted their leisure to evolving a music-hall "turn," consisting of short scenic films, which at first were received with favor by the public. But the crudity of the materials and apparatus caused many accidents and breakdowns, and coupled with the appearance of a film called Rock the "bioscope" industry at this period all but came to a premature end.

Finally Rock, who died in 1918, leaving over ten million dollars, was induced to join the two partners, and a fresh start was made under the title of "the Vitagraph Film Co."

The world's first film story showed a man visited in his room by a ghost, which frightened him into shaking with abject terror. The name of this pioneer "movie" actor is not recorded, but "The Haunted House," as the story was called, was an undoubted success, and the forerunner of an endless succession of film plays, from brief "three-reel stories to the great "all star" super-productions of the present day. By this time people began to have a wider appreciation of the possibilities of the cinema, and Smith and Blackton launched out on more ambitious lines.

The sensation of 1904 was a film entitled "The Life of George Washington," followed by "The Life of Moses," which ran to the then extraordinary length of six reels, each taking fifteen minutes in the showing. Exhibitors complained that this was far too long, and many insisted on showing the film in instalments. Then, only seventeen years ago, the Vitagraph Company produced a film in which figured a number of famous stage "stars"—and the future of the "movies" was assured.

About this time Blackton hit on the idea of putting the players' names on the screen, and in this way cinema "stars" came into being. Maurice Costello, John Bunny, Flora Finch, and Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew were introduced by Smith and Blackton, whose business soon grew into a concern having a turnover of $5,000,000 a year.

IONA.—OR ICOLSKILL.

In Early Times Was Known as the Island of the Druids.

Iona, or Icolmkill is an island of the Inner Hebrides, Argyleshire, Scotland, six and one-half miles south of Staffa, and one and a quarter miles west of the Ross of Mull, from which it is separated by the shallow Sound of Iona. It is about three and a half miles long and one and a half miles broad, having an area of 2,200 acres, of which about one-third is under cultivation, oats, potatoes and barley being grown. In the rest of the island grassy hollows, yielding pasturage for a few hundred cattle and sheep and some horses, alternate with rocky elevations, which culminate on the northern coast in Dun, 332 feet high. To the southwest the island is fringed with precipitous cliffs. The population numbers about 225 souls.

In very early times Iona was known by the Highlanders as the Island of the Druids, so that it was a sacred spot before St. Columbia landed there in 563 and laid the foundation of his monastery. After this date it quickly developed into the most famous centre of Celtic Christianity, the mother community of numerous monastic houses, whence missionaries were despatched for the conversion of Scotland and northern England, and to which for centuries students flocked from all parts of the north. After St. Columba's death the soil of the island was esteemed peculiarly sanctified by the presence of his relics, which were buried in it until they were removed to Ireland early in the ninth century. Pilgrims came from far and near to visit the sacred spot and even to die there. The fame and wealth of the monastery attracted less welcome visitors. Several times it was plundered and burned and the monks massacred by heathen Norse sea-rovers. Late in the eleventh century the monastery was restored by Queen Margaret, wife of Malcolm Canmore, King of Scotland; and in 1203 a new monastery and a nunnery were founded by Benedictine monks, who either absorbed or expelled the Celtic community.

In 838 the Western Isles, then under the rule of the King of Man, were erected into a bishopric of which Iona was the seat. When in 1093 Magnus III., "Barefoot," King of Norway, ousted the jarls of Orkney from the Isles, he united the see of the Isles with that of Man, and placed both under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Trondhjem. About 1507 the Island of Iona again became the seat of the bishopric of the Isles, but fifty-four years later its ancient religious glories were finally eclipsed, and in 1561 the monastic buildings were dismantled by order of the Convention of Estates.

The existing ancient remains include part of the cathedral church of St. Mary, of the nunnery of St. Mary, St. Oran's chapel, and a number of tombs and crosses. The cathedral dates from the thirteenth century. The cemetery, called in Gaelic "Reilg Oiran," (the burial place of kings), is said to contain the remains of forty-eight Scottish, four Irish, and eight Danish and Norwegian monarchs, and possesses a large number of monumental stones. A number of the old crosses remain, the finest being Maclean's and St. Martin's.

The First Gem-Cutter.

In the Natural History Museum at South Kensington, England, is a case containing a number of little heaps of grit which grouse collect in their gizzards to help them digest their food; and very beautiful some of these heaps are when examined with a fine magnifying glass, for they reveal fragments of semi-precious stones, some of which gleam like rubies.

A New Zealand naturalist who has been searching for remains of the moa, the largest extinct bird, finds that the habit of collecting hard stones was practiced by that giant bird too. The moa used to feed chiefly on the stiff twigs of bushes, so that it waited for stones to aid its digestive apparatus. By the side of the bones of the moa are found rounded pebbles of chalcedony, quartz, crystal, agate, and jasper; some of the fragments nearly three inches in length and two ounces in weight.

The moa was, in fact, a jewel merchant and the first gem-cutter.

Barber In the Bible.

The word barber is only once mentioned in the Scriptures, namely, in Ezekiel v.: 1, which reads: "And thou, son of man, take thee a sharp knife, take thee a barber's razor, and cause it to pass upon thine and head and upon thy beard."

Although barbers are not expressly mentioned, yet from the constant mention of the head the leaders of Delilah sending for a man to shave Samson there can be no doubts that his class existed among the ancients. The Hebrews paid particularly careful to their head and beard, and all seem to have applied the razor except the Nazarites, who were unshorn by it from their birth. The Egyptian barbers were called khak or shavers, and they are represented at work in a tomb of Beni-Hassan, the razor being a knife, holding their razors in the hand, which have a short cylindrical handle, with a broad, flat blade of bronze on a line with the axis of the handle.

Cleaning Gilt Frames.

Gilt frames should be dusted and wiped with a damp leather; if very dirty, a little vinegar may be used in lukewarm water.

WONDERLAND

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Samuel Goldwyn, producer of "IN HOLLYWOOD WITH POLLY-ANN AND PERLMUTTER," which is said to be one of the most hilariously funny pictures ever seen on the screen.

Also a good Comedy.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

An opportunity to see one of the most promising film actresses in screen-land, will be offered the patrons of Wonderland Theatre, where "STRATHMORE," a William Fox photoplay, will be shown. The actress referred to is Diana Miller, who made such a sensational hit as Beatrice in the Fox picturization of "Dante's Inferno."

Also a Regal comedy.

And next episode of "THE FAST EXPRESS."

MONDAY and TUESDAY

Big Double Show.

A special selected feature, "THE KING OF WILD HORSES."

And Silver King and Fred Thomson in one of their latest plays, "THUNDERING HOOFS."

Also a special 2-reel comedy.

Admission 15c. and 25c.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

Wagons

At a Sacrifice

Less than Cost

Here is your chance to save real money by buying a new Tudhope Anderson wagon at less than cost, as we are selling out this line.

The M. B. Mills Co.

2 Blocks South of Post Office 23-b

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RADIO! RADIO!

WHO SAYS RADIO?

Call in and look at the Northern Electric Super Heterodyne. We charge storage batteries and sell new ones as well.

Eveready Batteries of all kinds for radio work. Tubes, Phones, etc., Flashlight Batteries, and Lamps.

Then don't forget our electric stock of Vibrolux Carry a full line of electric apparatus of all kinds, at the right prices. That Cosy Glow or Durable Heater for the bedroom, the National Range which has put all others in the background, and our regular lines of Irons, Toasters, Vacuum Cleaners, Washing Machines, Fixtures and Shades complete. Lamps all styles and colors.

House wiring a specialty.

One 4-burner Florence automatic oil stove, complete with oven; one coal or wood range.

One 3-burner Oil Stove and oven. These stoves are in good condition and ready to use.

Vine's Electric Shop

Market Square, Napanee

'Phone 367.

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YOUR BOOTS

Will last twice as long of you bring them to us and have them repaired. We repair rubber boots.

SEYMOUR BROS.,

Near Post Office.

The New Song Shoppe

will open for business in the store lately occupied by Mr. D. J. Hogan, about May 1st, with a full line of

Musical Instruments, and Accessories

Popular Music. Radios.

Brunswick Phonographs and Records.

The new Song Shoppe Orchestra is open for engagements.

Dates booked at the Song Shoppe.

Prosperity Commences at Home
Patronize Your Home Town Merchants

Stories Written at High Speed.

Even in these days of intensive production, the temperamental and characteristic elements make all the difference between one writer and another. W. W. Jacobs once confessed to sitting a while morning, pen in hand, without putting a word to paper, whilst Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has written a story of 12,000 words without leaving his desk.

H. G. Wells has often written ten thousand words in a day. That such speed is not necessarily destructive of style is proved by the fact that Stevenson wrote "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" in seven days.

Sir James Barrie counts five or six hundred words a good day's work, which reminds one how Goldsmith, while proceeding at racing speed through such hack work as his histories and his "Animated Nature," considered a dozen lines of "The Deserted Village" or "The Traveller" quite sufficient for one day.

Andrew Lang often wrote five thousand words in a morning, and it is said that S. R. Crockett wrote the latter half of the "The Sticklt Minister" in forty hours. But all these feats of rapid production are eclipsed by the record of Dumas, who, in one phenomenal year, turned out a novel a week!

E. Phillips Oppenheim has confessed that he seldom makes "two bites" at his short stories, but William Le Queux, although his output seems prodigious, seldom exceeds 12,000 words a week.

Women Growing Handsomer.

Abuse of the flappers, or the typical girls of to-day, will receive a setback from a recent statement by Sir William Orpen, the noted British painter. The faces of to-day show a distinct improvement over the beauties of the past, as preserved for us by the artists of those days, or rather the average has been lifted, and there are more men and women with attractive features. "When I see better-looking men and women about me," says Sir William, in the Sunday Pictorial, "I know they are inspired with better thoughts, and that these will be handed on to and multiplied in our great-great-grand-children." The "graceful bucks of Charles' Court compare badly with the average strong-faced, square-jawed citizen of the present day," he says. "Without the curls, ruffs and trappings of the Restoration, the average man of 1924 can beat his ancestors hollow for looks, physique and manliness." He adds:

The average modern man cannot squeeze into the largest sizes of mediaeval coat of mail, and the modern girl would find it even more difficult, to wear an Elizabethan stomacher.

Woman has not been left behind in the race. It may seem unfair to compare an outstanding beauty like Mrs. Siddons with the modern girl, the comparison. Mrs. Siddons' beauty was famous because beauty was rare in her day. I can readily think of a dozen now who would outshine her. I see rivals for most of the other canvas beauties daily.

The average of beauty is rising, and it is rising because there is going on a steady rise in virtue. I do not use the word in any priggish sense, but for want of a better term to describe the inherent decency of instinct and goodness of mind which are evident all around us.

Exercise has improved our bodies, but it is the healthy mind that puts men and women into the sports field.

Brick

Special Prices to clear out the yard.

W. H. J. HAINES
TAMWORTH, - ONTARIO
24-tf

THE STAR, "To-Morrow's Car To-Day"
Ample Seat and Leg Room

AMPLE POWER, over the hill leisurely, without bother of shifting gears.—BEST of MATERIAL, and PERFECTED DESIGN, they stand up.—FULL BALOON TIRES, with GABRIEL SNUBBERS, make for easy riding, and SAVE YOUR FRONT SPRINGS.

See me before buying a new car, or trading in your old car.

Good used Cars at Attractive Prices.

JAMES ED. CLARK
STAR & DURANT Dealer
At CARD'S GARAGE. 18tf NAPANEE.

Feed Grinding

On Saturday, Oct. 11th

we opened the well-known

WATER POWER MILLS AT MILLHAVEN

for Custom Grinding.

M. R. MIDMER.

THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST 1 LB.
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM

INDIA'S NEW SEAPORT.

New Port Is an Old Place With a Long Name.

British India is to have a new seaport, or rather an old port is to be restored. Sand has closed its harbor to the large ships of commerce, but it is to be re-opened and given good railway connection. The result will be that, so far as transportation is concerned, Central India will be brought nearer the sea by 150 miles.

The new port is an old place with a long name, difficult for a westerner to pronounce or to remember its spelling. It is Vizagapatam, and it is situated on the western coast of the Bay of Bengal, about half-way down that coast from Calcutta to Madras, being 484 miles to the northeast from the latter.

The surrounding country is known as the District of Vizagapatam. It has an area of 17,222 square miles and is, therefore, about two-thirds the size of our Province of New Brunswick. It is a picturesque and hilly country, but the climate is not favorable to the health of Europeans. It was ceded to the East India Company in 1765, but it was long before British authority was established throughout the District.

The town of Vizagapatam stretches along the coast for a distance of three miles. It has a population of 50,000. An English factory or trading post was established here early in the seventeenth century and from it were exported manganese ore, rice sugar, horn, ivory, porcupine quills, silver, and ornamental boxes carved out of sandal-wood.

The entrance to the harbor of Vizagapatam was always shallow, owing to a sandbar, but sailing vessels were able to enter. The bar has increased, and for some time the harbor has been closed to steamships, and the trade of the port has dwindled.

The projected improvements include the dredging of the entrance of the harbor to a depth of 30 feet at low water, the construction of three deep-water berths with transit sheds, railway sidings, electric cranes, an oil depot, and the reclamation of some 350 acres of the back-waters which will form the site for commercial premises, store houses, workshops, etc., in close proximity to the harbor. A number of applications from commercial firms interested in the development of Vizagapatam have already been made for sites for offices and warehouses. A new railway, some 300 miles in length, connecting up Vizagapatam with Haiipur in Central India, will also be built by the Bengal Nagpur Railway by means of funds provided by the Government of India. The creation of this new port will undoubtedly exert an important influence on the development of Central India, and will at the same time operate to relieve the shipping congestion at Bombay and Calcutta.

Capital of Norway

The name of the capital of Norway, known as Christiania from 1624-1924, has been changed to Oslo, the name it bore for six hundred years, 1047,1624.

There are nine centuries of history behind the change.

When Edward the Confessor was king of England, years before William the Conqueror had set foot on British soil, to be precise in the year 1047, the town of Oslo was founded by King Harrid Haardraade (he fell at Stamford Bridge) on the lea under the hill, by the side of the Alna river, and conveniently situated between the fertile corn-lands runnings north and the smiling fjord that winds southward down to the Skagerack.

Three hundred years pass. We have reached the year 1349. The Black Prince won his spurs at Crecy three years ago. The Black Death is wiping out the population of whole countrysides. The last male descendant of Harald the Fairhaired in the direct line, Haakon the Fifth Magnusson, has been dead since 1319, and Norway is for the first time united with Sweden under one king. Oslo has now 3,000 inhabitants, and across the bay, on the peninsula of Akersnes stands Haakon's fort Akershus, destined to play no small part in the future history of the town it was built to protect.

Another 300 years pass away. It is now 1624. James of Scotland and England has only another year to live, Shakespeare died eight years ago, Norway and Denmark are united under the House of Oldenborg. Oslo lies in ashes after an almost annihilating conflagration, and Christian IV. hurries up from Denmark to build a new town, this time on the peninsula Akersnes, under the protecting guns of the citadel Akershus. The homeless Osloites were ordered to move across the bay. Oslo was to be allowed to lie in ruins, and the future home of its citizens was to bear the royal name Christiania.

Oslo was never totally deserted. The hearts of many still clung to the old sites. And the old Oslo and the new Christiania have grown together for three centuries, until we have today a great city, that long ago has burst its boundaries, and with its suburbs numbers over three hundred thousand inhabitants.

The Norway of to-day feels more than ever its connection continuity with the Norway of Harald Haardraade and Haakon Magnusson. And in token thereof, its capital will in future bear the name it bore for six hundred years—Oslo.

In publishing the above announcement, the Chamber of Commerce mention the following facts:

Oslo is the Industrial centre of Norway.

More than one-third of Norway's inhabitants live in the district round the Oslofjord.

Oslo is the centre of the Norwegian railway system.

Railway lines run from Oslo in all directions — to Stockholm, Goteborg and the south, to Brevik, Kongsberg, Bergen, the Valdres Valley, Gjovik, Andalsnes, Trondhjem, Sunnan and the north, besides a large number of local lines.

One-fourth of the Norwegian mercantile marine belongs to Oslo. Half of all ships arriving in Norway are bound for Oslo.

Oslo has an excellent harbor, with modern equipment, and is never closed by ice.

More than half of Norway's imports and nearly one-fifth of her exports pass through the harbor of Oslo.

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More than half of Norway's imports and nearly one-fifth of her exports pass through the harbor of Oslo.

There are regular steamship lines from Oslo to the Baltic, to all the countries round the North Sea, and the Mediterranean, to the Far East, Africa, Australia, and to both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of North and South America.

The Motor-Driven Toothbrush.

Tooth cleanliness is one of the most important factors in good health. At last has appeared what was inevitable sooner or later—the mechanical tooth-brush driven by a small motor.

The inventor believes that the hand-scrubbing given by the average man to his teeth is entirely wrong in theory. It is always forward and backward, not up and down, to fit into the interstices of the teeth and cleanse them completely.

For this reason he devised a rotary apparatus with two types of brush, one for the front and one for the molar teeth. The actual brushes are detachable, so that not only can all members of the family use the same motor-power for brushing their teeth, but also old brushes can be replaced.

The brush revolves at fairly high speed on a flexible shaft driven by a small electric motor.

Oven Birds.

Oven birds build their nests, globular in shape and very thick of wall, in very exposed places. They use mud held together with hair and grass.

Hard Work Means Long Life.

Hard work tends to long life, because men and women who stick close to their profession must be regular in their habits.

BABY'S OWN SOAP
Best for Baby — Best for You

TERRORS OF AN AVALANCHE.

An Ever-Present Peril in the Alps —Loss of Life Appalling.

When the thaws begin in the Alps the snow which has accumulated during the winter breaks off and slides downhill, knocking over or burying anything that happens to be in the way. Both the material damage done and the loss of life may be appalling.

Even in England avalanches are not unknown. The snow heaped up on the slopes of the South Downs fell, in December, 1835, on the little town of Lewes. Seven cottages were overwhelmed; eight persons were killed and five others severely injured. Happily the fall occurred in the daytime, and many of the inhabitants of the cottages were elsewhere. Had it happened at night there would have been at least forty casualties.

Far worse avalanches fall in the Alps. Sometimes the tail end of a huge glacier breaks off and falls with the snow. Such a thing happened at Randa, on the way to Zermatt, in 1819, and a traveller has given this account of the calamity:

"One hundred and eighteen houses," he says, "including barns and stables, were more or less destroyed; all the chimneys thrown down, and the greater part of the houses quite unroofed. A wooden hut, in which were two women, was carried more than a hundred yards from its original site, the women remaining unhurt. All the hay of the village was scattered over the woods and up the mountain."

A more remarkable avalanche occurred at Goppenstein, close to the entrance of the Lotschberg Tunnel, shortly after it was opened. The displacement of the air caused by the avalanche set up a gust of wind of irresistible violence. The wind blew off the top storey of a hotel and deposited it bodily in the midst of a mountain torrent, at the same time reducing the rest of the building to ruins.

As the disaster occurred in March, few people were in the hotel; but ten were killed and fourteen others were so badly injured that they had to be removed to hospital.

Another valanche story comes from Roremouth, in Italy. It created such a sensation that a book was written about it and translated into English. The actual casualty list was not long; but three women, working in a stable, were buried alive by it.

It was taken for granted that they must have been killed, and no one troubled to dig them out. At last, after five weeks and two days, the snow melted and they emerged alive. The stable walls—or at all events a portion of them—had withstood the shock. A goat in the stable was interned with the women, and the prisoners lived on its milk until the hour of their deliverance.

The most terrible of all avalanches, however, are those which fall into narrow gorges and completely block the course of mountain torrents.

The most famous avalanche of the kind was one which fell, early in the nineteenth century, in the upper reaches of the Dranse, blocking the whole valley which descends, like a funnel, to Martigny.

The drying up of the stream in the lower reaches of the valley wasted the inhabitants. Engineers were sent for, and an attempt was made to dig a canal through the avalanche and drain the lake. The dam gave, however, before the canal was finished, and the resulting flood swept away practically every house in the Val de Bagnes and destroyed a great portion of Martigny itself.

Avalanches have been started by the most trivial causes. Even a whisper has been known to set them off, and many a life has been lost by a climber shouting to his comrades while crossing a snow slope. The tinkle of sleigh bells was said to be responsible for a terrible fall which swept away a caravan of sleighs crossing a dangerous Alpine path some years ago.

Exit Rapidly.

The late Harry Furniss, in his book of anecdotes, tells a story of Sir Herbert Tree, who once accepted an invitation to address a fashionable American audience, regretted it, and forgot all about it until the time arrived for him to appear.

"'Naturally, he was totally unprepared," says Furniss. "He rushed to the large assembly rooms, crowded with expectant admirers, and, observing a large mirror hanging on the wall at the back of the platform from which he was expected to give his address, dashed up to it, put out his tongue, and surveyed the reflection with dismay.

"Striking an attitude of horror, he cried out dramatically:

"'Good God! I'm ill! I must see a doctor!'

"And vanished from the building."

Bunkum.

Bunkum is really Buncombe, the name of a town in North Carolina. When a pompous orator had bored the House of Representatives at Washington with a lengthy speech, a friend remonstrated with him and got the reply: "I was not speaking to the House, sir. I was speaking to Buncombe"—his constituency, of which he thought more than anything else.

The Childs Brothers

Two ambitious young men made such an effort, in 1887, to forge ahead in the restaurant business of A. W. Dennett that they incurred the jealous wrath of other employes and stirred up such a row they subsequently were fired, says the New York World. This was the inauspicious beginning of a business that soon was to eclipse the pioneer Dennett system of popular priced eating places and relegate its fame to comparative oblivion. The two men who were "given the air" because of their overweening desire to get on in the world and particularly in the restaurant business, were Samuel S. and William Childs, founders of the vast chain of eating places that bear their names.

From being deprived of the only job they had, the Childs brothers—by sticking to the idea that a success could be made of a restaurant run on economical lines at a minimum profit and the performance repeated profitably in any number of good locations—built up an international business, which to-day consists of 107 restaurants in twenty-nine cities. In these restaurants more than 50,000,000 meals are served a year and an annual profit of more than $2,000,000 is gleaned.

Samuel S. Childs, who died early in the year, was founder and president of the Childs Company, which has its headquarters in New York, was born April 4, 1863, in Basking Ridge, N.J. He was one of a family of ten children, and his early youth was spent in hard work on the farm of his father, except for the time he was at school. His education was received in the Morristown High School, the Medical School at Trenton and in the Military Academy at West Point. The army, however, did not appeal to young Childs as a career. Therefore when he was graduated at twenty-one he took up the profession of a civil engineer and spent two years at his calling in Upper New York State, Long Island and the Dakotas, largely on railroad construction jobs. When he was twenty-three he forsook engineering and entered the employ of Mr. Dennett, who owned restaurants in New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia and had promised to train Samuel as manager for his interests. The young man even then saw the future that was to be made in the restaurant business, and persuaded his brother, William, to give up a profitable milk route in Bernardsville, N.J., and come into the business with him.

Six months of their determined efforts to learn the business and get ahead in it sufficed to make the employer so jealous that a row resulted and the young Childs were discharged as the trouble makers. William had saved $1,000 from his milk business and Samuel had another $500 to show from the various jobs at which he had tried his hand. In 1887 this was a long way from institution and the pioneer men had little trouble in borrowing an additional $100, so they could take a two-year lease on a vacant store on the main floor of the Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt street, and open their first restaurant there. This was in 1887. The brothers used second-hand furnishings and did all their own carpenter work in fitting out their first restaurant. It soon began to repay them with good profits and in the course of a few months they opened a second restaurant on Fulton street. Five years after their first venture "on their own" one of the best eating places in a hungry public they had five thriving restaurants in New York.

In 1899 the two brothers leased an expensive property at Broadway and Cedar street and built the costliest popular-priced restaurant the city yet had seen. This was the first step in a development that has dotted the most important streets and avenues of many big cities throughout the country with Childs restaurants. In the last few years Fifth avenue has been invaded by three restaurants of this ever-lengthening chain. They have been done in mission and brown instead of the usual white, and the name Childs does not mark their fronts; but the familiar white-aproned, tossing pan-cakes about a window griddle, has been announcement enough to the initiated. Behind this aspiring movement to the front line of eating houses was the organization in 1898 of the Childs Unique Dairy Company, with $500,000 preferred stock and $500,000 in common stock. Two years later came the formation of the Childs Dining Hall Company to operate outside New York City. The Childs Company itself was organized in 1902.

Ten years later, after persistent rumors that the Childs restaurants were owned by the Standard Oil Company, Vice-President Bedford of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey announced that a syndicate of Standard Oil stockholders, acting as individuals, had used some of their oil profits to buy stock in the Childs Company, so that funds might be supplied for extension of the restaurant chain outside New York. The last twenty years have seen Childs' restaurants opened in twenty-nine American and Canadian cities.

Raising Cane.

"Did you go to the pictures alone?"
"Yes, mother."
"Then how does it happen you left here with an umbrella and come back with a cane?"—Bursts and Duds.

CROSS WORD PUZZLE

KEY TO CROSS WORD PUZZLE

HORIZONTAL.

1 Make smooth.
5 African equine.
10 Depression in business.
12 A gamin.
14 A girl's name.
15 A layer.
17 Thirsty.
18 Automobile Association in Ontario. (ab.)
19 Look back.
21 River in Scotland.
22 Old Saxon (ab.)
23 A ship's record.
24 To catch (slang).
26 French for "in."
27 Domestic animal.
29 Rage.
31 Last but one.
33 Broadcasting station in Mass.
34 To get out piece by piece as a living.
36 Indicating origin.
38 Brought into Being (ab.)
40 Single unit.
41 Accomplish.
42 Interdiction.
44 To call; name.
46 Neckpiece.
47 End of an animal.
49 Lifts valves in gas engine.
50 A pouch (med.)
51 Chastise.
53 Entices.
54 A color.
55 Drugged.

VERTICAL.

1 Slovenly parts of a city.
2 Hush.
3 Australian bird.
4 Prince of Wales' signature (ab.)
6 And (French).
7 Non-venomous snake.
8 European fish.
9 Harmonize.
10 Vessel.
11 Mythological Being.
13 Carnivorous Mammal.
15 Tapered piece of wood.
16 Monetary unit (Chinese).
20 Pleasantly mischevious.
25 Clothing.
23 A training ground for a horse.
25 Used to stop a car.
27 An emblem of morning.
28 One of a tribe of Siouan Indians.
30 Summer (Fr).
32 Covers.
35 Trenches.
37 Authoritative sanctions.
39 Twitching.
40 A German electrician.
41 Given a measured quantity.
43 Thick mud.
45 Chatter.
46 A cow house (Scot.)
48 Extend over.
50 A prize.
52 Disordered type.
53 Interjection.

A	G	R	I	C	U	L	T	U	R	E				
B	A	S	T	E		O	O	Z	E	S				
E	D		A	N	N	O	Y	E	P					
T		C		T		N		T		Y				
M	O	P		A	R	E								
R	E	M	O	N	S	T	R	A	T	E				
N	E	T		H		T		C						
S	T	D	E	T	E									
A	T		T	O	K	E	N		N	O				
L	E	A	R	N		A	U	G	E	R				
T	A	C	I	T	U	R	I	N	I	T	Y			

Answer to last week's puzzle.

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FULL MOTOR EQUIPMENT
WALLPAPERS, WINDOW SHADES
AND HOUSEFURNISHINGS
PHONE 135 RESIDENCE PHONE 135 OFFICE PHONE 135

Told Some "Bulls."

Some classical "bulls" were recently broadcast in England for the entertainment of radio listeners. A few of them were excellent, according to C. K. Shorter, in the Sphere, who proceeds to supply omissions. "What struck me most," he says, "was the lecturer's omission — when referring to Maria Edgeworth's book on bulls —to quote what she thought, what in the course of a few months they opened a second restaurant on Fulton street. Five years after their first venture "on their own" one of the best eating places in a hungry public they had five thriving restaurants in New York.

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A Wink or a Nod.

Gen. Rawlinson, the British Commander in India, who died the other day, may have been a stern soldier, but he had his human side. A Toronto man and his wife who met Gen. Rawlinson and his charming wife at the time of the Imperial Press Conference in England in 1909 tells a story to illustrate this point.

The press delegates were being entertained at Aldershot, and after the luncheon there was a review of the soldiers at this great training camp. The Grenadier Guards were lined up for inspection, and presented an imposing showing for the overseas guests. Their stiff and rigid bearing in the presence of the general impressed even that officer himself, and he turned mischievously to the Toronto lady at his side, and said:

"Wink at one of those fellows and see if you can make him loosen up."

John Craig.

The first Canadian artist of importance in stained glass was John Craig, who became well known about the year 1840. About 1850 Joseph McCausland and William Bullock established themselves in Toronto and executed many memorial and civic windows in public and private places.

Get No. 1 Government Standard Seed Corn
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Longfellow, and White Flint, Improved Leeming, Wisconsin No. 7, Pride of Nishua, Golden Glow, White Cap, Yellow Dent, and all best varieties.

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Fred A. Perry,
NAPANEE
Opposite Campbell House

"Loved and Lost"

By

BERTHA M. CLAY

Author of "A Sinful Secret," "A Golden Heart," "Lover and Husband," "A Gypsy's Daughter," Etc.

CHAPTER I.

Under the Greenwood-Tree.

"How on earth did you get up there?" And the speaker put his glass in his eye, and coolly surveyed the dainty figure perched on one of the branches of the huge elm, under which he was standing. "That is the last place I expected to find you."

"I suppose so," she answered composedly; for Lady Gwendolyn was never flustered or ill at ease under the most trying circumstances. "The fact is, I have had an unpleasant adventure."

"Indeed; I am very sorry. But hadn't you better let me help you down before we talk it over; unless you like your quarters so well that you are inclined to stay there, and, in that case, will join you."

"Nonsense, Colonel Dacre!" but she laughed, too. "What would Mrs. Grundy say to such an extraordinary tete-a-tete?"

"She would say that it had the merit of novelty; and, considering how tired one is of everything that has happened, and how bored at the thought of prospective repetitions, I consider that any one who strikes out a new line for himself, and refuses to lag along in the old groove, deserves to be canonized."

"Well, it is very nice when people will be a little original, certainly; but I am not sure that a woman dare get out of the old groove. Moreover, you mean like pretty nonentities."

"The deuce we do!" exclaimed Colonel Dacre. "Who told you that?"

"Nobody. One does not need telling things when one has eyes and ears. I have seen you dance as often as four times in one evening with Mrs. O'Hara."

"Well?"

"Well," echoed Lady Gwendolyn, with a superb sort of insolence, "is she clever?"

"No."

"Refined?"

"No," answered Colonel Dacre again.

"Or particularly good?"

"I am afraid not."

"Then what is it that makes her the most popular woman in London?"

"Upon my word, I can't tell you. I like her because I knew poor O'Hara."

"And is it so pleasant to talk to her of your dead friend?" insinuated Lady Gwendolyn, slyly.

"I never heard her mention her husband's name in my life."

"No? Really, you quite astonish me! Then you can't like her for his sake—you must like her for her own. And I will tell you why, shall I?"

"I am all attention."

"Well, she flatters you so skilfully that you don't perceive it. She is doing it, at the same time that you feel infinitely satisfied with yourself. I don't mean you, individually, Colonel Dacre; but her acquaintances generally."

"At any rate, no one can accuse you of a like fault, Lady Gwendolyn," he said, with a little smile, that showed pain as well as amusement.

"No; I am perfectly downright—too much so, Lady Teignmouth says; but then there is one thing I would scorn to do."

"What is that?" And there was a certain eagerness in his gray eyes.

"I would scorn to trouble the peace of a happy menage for the sake of gratifying my poor vanity."

"And who does this thing?"

"You have a very poor memory, Colonel Dacre. Don't you remember how well poor foolish Percy Gray got on with his wife, until—"

"Go on," he urged.

"Well, until Mrs. O'Hara paid them a long visit in town, and then Percy began gradually to discover that Lady Maria was unsympathetic and dull, and could not satisfy his many intellectual tastes. Perhaps Mrs. O'Hara meant no worse than to make herself agreeable to a convenient acquaintance; but the result was to separate the two."

"I don't think you are just, Lady Gwendolyn. What reason have you for laying their domestic differences at Mrs. O'Hara's door?"

"Lady Maria made no mystery of it."

"She was jealous of Mrs. O'Hara."

"Possibly. I fancy I should have been in her place, too. Lady Gwendolyn's eyes flashed fire. "If I had a husband, I should not exactly care for him to be always dancing attendance on a handsome widow, and making her presents of valuable jewels, especially when he bought these out with my money."

"Did Lady Maria tell you that, too?"

"Indeed she did, and albeit though not given to the meeting mood," I cried with her, poor thing! 'For,' as she pathetically said, 'we were so happy together, Percy and I, until Mrs. O'Hara came to stay with us in town, and then he took him such an exalted idea of himself that I could not please or satisfy him afterward!'"

There was a minute's silence. Lady Gwendolyn was almost ashamed at the warmth she had shown, lest her motives should be misconstrued; and Colonel Dacre was meditating deeply. At last he looked up and said:

"Why do you tell me all this, Lady Gwendolyn? You are not a spiteful woman naturally, and I know you to be incapable of jealousy. For these reasons I am especially anxious to understand your meaning."

"Can't you guess?"

"No; unless you fancy I am in danger from Mrs. O'Hara's attractions, and need warning."

"I have been afraid so," she said; and the wild-rose bloom of her soft cheeks deepened to a rich crimson. "And we have been friends so long, neighbors always, I could not bear to see you throw yourself away on a woman who was so infinitely unworthy of an honest man's love."

If Lady Gwendolyn had been near Colonel Dacre she would not have dared to speak so frankly. But her position, if ridiculous, had its advantages, for she was out of the range of his keen glances, and the tremendous leaves had the benefit of her fre-

quent blushes. For over a month now she had been longing to tell him this, but the courage had only come to-day. She was quite obliged to Farmer Bates' bull for having frightened her up into the tree, and she did not mean to descend just yet.

Colonel Dacre took a long time to digest her warning, but he spoke at last coolly enough.

"Thank you, Lady Gwendolyn; but though I don't quite agree with you about Mrs. O'Hara, I would sooner shoot myself than marry her. My friend was a noble fellow, and kept his counsel bravely to the end; but there was one thing that would always prevent me from falling in love with his widow."

"What is that?"

"Because I should not like to stand in a dead man's shoes, especially his. So, you see, I am safe, although Mrs. O'Hara has the double advantages of being a nonentity and a flatterer. Now will you let me help you down from your perch?"

"Wait just one minute. I want to ask you a very impertinent question first, if I may."

"I assure you absolution beforehand," he said, smiling, "on condition that you do not keep me in suspense."

"I want to know," she began hesitatingly, "whether if—supposing Mrs. O'Hara had not been your friend's widow—"

"I should have cared for her?" put in the colonel, to help out her halting speech. "Is that what you mean?"

"Yes; I am so absurdly curious, and I have always wondered if—if—"

Here she came to a full stop in dire confusion, for she had been going to add, "If that is the sort of woman you would care for;" and suddenly perceived that this would not do at all.

"I'll answer your question when you are on terra firma," replied Colonel Dacre, dodging to catch a glimpse of the piquant face among the leaves; "this is what I call a conversation under difficulties. By the by, you forgot to tell me why you got up there at all."

"Bates' bull put its head over the railing, and looked at my red cloak so viciously I dared not pass him. I had often climbed this tree with Reggie when I was a little girl, and had managed to get down from my branch gradually to discover that Lady Maria was unsympathetic and dull, and could not satisfy his many intellectual tastes. Perhaps Mrs. O'Hara meant no worse than to make herself agreeable to a convenient acquaintance; but the result was to separate the two."

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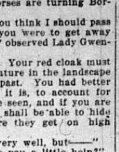
HER NERVES BETTER NOW

Received Much Benefit by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



Chatham, Ontario.—"I started to get weak after my second child was born, and kept on getting worse until I could not do my own housework and work and was so bad with my nerves that I was afraid to stay alone at any time. I had a girl working for me a whole year before I was able to domy washing again. Through a friend I was induced to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and took four bottles of it. I gave birth to a baby boy the 9th day of September, 1922. I am still doing my own work and washing. Of course, I don't feel well every day because I don't get my rest as the baby is so cross. But when I get my rest I feel fine. I am still taking the Vegetable Compound and am going to keep on with it until cured. My nerves are a lot better since taking it. I can stay alone day or night and not be the least frightened. You can use this letter as a testimonial and I will answer letters from women taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. CHARLES CARSON, 27 Forsythe Street, Chatham, Ontario.

Mrs. Carson is willing to write to any girl or woman suffering from female troubles.

such a thing. If you don't mind waiting here—"

She interrupted him with a cry of dismay.

"So close to Bates' bull?"

"I beg your pardon," he said penitently, and then stood pulling at his mustache, by way he had when puzzled or annoyed.

At last he added hesitatingly:

"My house it close here, and if you would not mind my carrying you there, Mrs. Whittaker, the housekeeper, would be able to attend to you until the doctor came. I cannot think of any better plan at this moment; and, of course, I shall not enter the Hall until I have fetched Lady Teignmouth. It is very ridiculous to trouble about conventionalities at such a time, Lady Gwendolyn, when the least neglect or delay might cause you to be a cripple for life. Are you not of my opinion?"

"Quite," she replied, with a strange gleam as of suppressed triumph in her beautiful eyes. "Only that I am afraid you will find that the burden I shall upon you is heavier than you can bear."

"We shall see," he said, lifting her in his stalwart arms as easily as if she had been a child. "Would you mind putting your arm round my shoulder, just to steady yourself?"

Lady Gwendolyn obeyed him with the simplicity that is always such perfect breeding; and when Colonel Dacre looked down at the creamy cheek resting on his shoulder, and felt the warm coil of her arm round his neck, he could hardly resist the mad temptation to press her against his heart, as he had done again and again how he loved her—so passionately that he would have deemed the world well lost for her sweet sake.

CHAPTER II.

Adieu.

"Are you not a long time getting to Bates' bull?" inquired Lady Gwendolyn innocently. "It looked so very near when I was at the top of the tree. I am afraid I must be dreadfully heavy, after all. Do let me try to walk."

"Not for the world; you might injure yourself for life," he replied. "I could carry you a little more, only that I was afraid of shaking you."

Of course he could. Lady Gwendolyn knew that as well as he did, and smiled to herself. Surely he deserved that she should play with him a little, when for two long years he had kept her in suspense as to the state of his feelings, and had only betrayed them by accident now.

"You carry me beautifully," she said, with her most gracious air. "You must be wonderfully strong."

"I used to be; but I have seen my best days, I know."

"I don't know. What age are you?" she asked, in her usual downright way.

"Nearly thirty-four."

"Say thirty-three; there is no need to anticipate. I shall be twenty next birthday; but I mean to call myself nineteen until twelve o'clock on Monday night. When I reach twenty-five I shall pause there for four or five years, and then go on as slowly as possible, counting every other year, until I am awfully old, and then I shan't mind."

"Would you really mind now if you were—thirty, say?"

"Yes—I should," she replied, with great decision.

"Then how dreadfully you must feel for me, Lady Gwendolyn."

"I don't think it signifies about a man's age, unless he is beginning to get infirm. But you have plenty of good years before you yet, Colonel Dacre."

"I hope you are a true prophet, Lady Gwendolyn. I can assure you that, so far, I have only seen the dark side of life."

"And yet to outsiders you always seem such a very fortunate person."

"Do I? Why?"

"You have plenty of money, a fine old property, health to enjoy your advantages; and, therefore, as the world argues, you are an exceedingly fortunate person."

"Of course, I forgot," he said bitterly; "money is everything in this world, and yet how little it can buy—of what one values most, I mean."

"Why, it buys diamonds!" exclaimed Lady Gwendolyn naively.

"And you value them more than anything?"

"Well, they are property," said her ladyship, with a provoking laugh. "I get tired of an ornament so soon; it is nice to know I can dispose of it to advantage, and buy something that pleases me better with the money."

"Lady Gwendolyn; I give you notice that I don't believe a word you are saying."

"No?"

"No, I do not believe you to be so bad as you make yourself out," he pursued, with indignant emphasis, for he was trying to convince himself as well as to shame her. "But I cannot understand the pleasure of shocking people."

"Because you are not sensational."

"Heaven forbid!" he ejaculated fervently.

"Why Heaven forbid?" There is nothing so delightful. I should die of ennui down here, if it weren't for an occasional tragedy or surprise."

"It is to be hoped you won't have one too many," he answered gravely.

She lifted her mutinous face from his shoulder, took into his eyes, and then subsided back into her warm shelter, smiling an odd, keen, satisfied little smile, which seemed to say: "You belong to me so thoroughly now that, whatever I may say or do, you cannot break your bonds."

And, alas! it was only too true. He knew this himself by his undiminished longing to crush her into his arms—to carry her away to some quiet corner of the earth, where she might belong to him undisputed, and satisfy his whole being with the sweetness of her presence. For this he would have resigned gladly all the advantages she had just been enumerating; for this he would have sacrificed everything but his honor, and hope of heaven.

"Well," she said, after a long pause, "why don't you talk?"

"I have nothing to say, Lady Gwendolyn, that would not be painfully trafical, or surprising, either, to amuse you," he answered, with indulgent irony.

"I am not so sure of that. Do you know what somebody told me once?"

"Somebody must have told you so many things at different times."

"But I mean about you?"

"I am no Oedipus, Lady Gwendolyn," he answered; and, though he constrained himself to speak coolly, his lips went white.

"Then you have a secret in your life—a skeleton in your cupboard," she said, in a quick breath, that showed that she was speaking with a purpose, and not out of mere audacity and carelessness. "Is it true?"

He seemed to swallow down a great lump in his throat before he could answer her; and then his voice was strangely hoarse; and unlike his natural tones.

"What made this out of curiosity only, Lady Gwendolyn?"

It was her turn to steady her voice before she replied.

"No—at least, not exactly."

"Then tell me your motive?"

And, unconsciously, in his eagerness he stooped over her, until his lips touched her hair.

"I—I want to know," she stammered out.

"That is not a reason."

"It is the best I can give you."

"The best you can give me would be the true one."

"A woman does not like to confess that she is curious," she said evasively.

"Then it is curiosity?"

"I did not say so."

"You implied it, Lady Gwendolyn."

"Don't make that speech to me, given to us to enable us to conceal our thoughts, Colonel Dacre?"

"You are fencing the question. I wish you would be frank with me for once."

"It is a great mistake to be frank. You only put weapons into your enemies' hands for them to wound you with."

"But you are not obliged to be frank with enemies, Lady Gwendolyn."

"If once people get into the habit, it is very difficult to break it off. Besides, who is to discriminate between friend and foe?"

"I thought a woman's wonderful instinct always helped her there."

"Not always. For instance"—usually—"I have never been able to discover yet whether you like me or not."

"Then you must be extraordinarily obtuse," he answered, in the same tone.

"I acknowledged as much just now."

But at this moment they reached the door, and in spite of Colonel Dacre's lingering, and he carried her carefully over the threshold, and placed her on a sofa in a small room, which had once been his mother's boudoir, and where the pretty things a refined woman likes to collect around her lay about in elegant profusion.

"Now I will go and speak to my housekeeper, and place you in her charge, and then I will return."

"Colonel Dacre, will you do me a great favor?"

"A dozen if I had the chance," he answered, with more vehemence than he was conscious of.

"I don't want any one to know I am here until you return."

"Oh, but, Lady Gwendolyn, it is impossible that I should leave you without assistance."

"Will you grant it?" she asked, with her most persuasive accent.

"When people want things that are bad for them we generally serve them, in spite of themselves, by a denial."

"Yes; but this is not really bad for me. I am only entirely exhausted, to pain me, and what I want now is simply rest and quiet. I know Mrs. Whittaker, and she is a terrible gossip. I could not stand her in my best moments; now she would irritate me beyond endurance."

"You are very hesitate, she added, in a decided tone:

"Very well, then, if she comes, or any fuss is made in the house, I will tell the world you are entirely to blame."

"Then I may depend upon you?"

"Yes—I should," she replied, with great decision.

"Then how dreadfully you must feel for me, Lady Gwendolyn."

"I don't think it signifies about a man's age, unless he is beginning to get infirm. But you have plenty of good years before you yet, Colonel Dacre."

"I hope you are a true prophet, Lady Gwendolyn. I can assure you that, so far, I have only seen the dark side of life."

"And yet to outsiders you always seem such a very fortunate person."

"Do I? Why?"

"You have plenty of money, a fine old property, health to enjoy your advantages; and, therefore, as the world argues, you are an exceedingly fortunate person."

"Of course, I forgot," he said bitterly; "money is everything in this world, and yet how little it can buy—of what one values most, I mean."

"Why, it buys diamonds!" exclaimed Lady Gwendolyn naively.

"And you value them more than anything?"

"Well, they are property," said her ladyship, with a provoking laugh. "I get tired of an ornament so soon; it is nice to know I can dispose of it to advantage, and buy something that pleases me better with the money."

"Lady Gwendolyn; I give you notice that I don't believe a word you are saying."

"No?"

"No, I do not believe you to be so bad as you make yourself out," he pursued, with indignant emphasis, for he was trying to convince himself as well as to shame her. "But I cannot understand the pleasure of shocking people."

"Because you are not sensational."

"Heaven forbid!" he ejaculated fervently.

"Why Heaven forbid?" There is nothing so delightful. I should die of ennui down here, if it weren't for an occasional tragedy or surprise."

"It is to be hoped you won't have one too many," he answered gravely.

She lifted her mutinous face from his shoulder, took into his eyes, and then subsided back into her warm shelter, smiling an odd, keen, satisfied little smile, which seemed to say: "You belong to me so thoroughly now that, whatever I may say or do, you cannot break your bonds."

And, alas! it was only too true. He knew this himself by his undiminished longing to crush her into his arms—to carry her away to some quiet corner of the earth, where she might belong to him undisputed, and satisfy his whole being with the sweetness of her presence. For this he would have resigned gladly all the advantages she had just been enumerating; for this he would have sacrificed everything but his honor, and hope of heaven.

"Well," she said, after a long pause, "why don't you talk?"

"I have nothing to say, Lady Gwendolyn, that would not be painfully trag

"GUTTA PERCHA" BALLOON LOW PRESSURE TIRES

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—from the first day on

"Gutta Percha" Balloon Tires are writing a new page in the annals of tire service, a history in terms of comfort, mileage, and economy that should be the personal experience of every car owner in Canada.

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GPN 86

SAVE THE GIRDLED TREES

MICE DO DESTRUCTIVE WORK UNDER THE SNOW.

Bridge Graft to Save the Tree—Also a Word or Two About the Rotation of Crops.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The field mouse is the most destructive rodent orchard pest that we have to contend with in Ontario. With the passing of the snow each spring the girdling work of Mr. Mouse is brought to light, and many a tree owner gets quite a shock when he sees destruction, where everything promised so well at the beginning of the winter. Hundreds of trees die each year, many of which might be saved if a little timely work was done to enable the tree to make repair and carry on.

The effect of mouse injury in girdling is to destroy or restrict the down ward circulation of elaborated foodstuffs to the roots. The problem is therefore to re-establish the bark connection immediately, either by means of bridge grafting or tongue grafting. Earliness in treatment is without doubt the most important factor in determining success or failure.

Bark Regeneration.

Trees injured by mice will sometimes make recovery without treatment, providing that the injury is limited and does not completely encircle the tree. These similar cases can be assisted by coating the injured are with warm grafting wax or asphaltum paint, these protect the wound and encourage the regeneration of bark.

Bridge Grafting.

Where the injury completely encircles the trunk the problem is to re-establish the bark connection by bridge grafting. This can be accomplished successfully providing that the bark both above and below the injury is sound. Shoots or scions ¼ to ⅝-inch in diameter should be selected and cut slightly longer than the distance to bridge. These shoots or scions should be bevelled at each end with both bevelled surfaces on the same side. The bevelling should be long to give a wedge-shaped end that is thin enough to insert easily. The scion is set by making an inverted T-shaped cut above the injury at the point where it is desired to insert, and a similar T-shaped cut is made below. The ends of the scion are slipped into the incisions and it forms a slight arch. It is held in place with a small brad driven through and into the wood of the tree. If the wood of the scion is brittle drill a small hole in each end of the scion to avoid splitting. The scions are set 1½ to 3 inches apart, according to size of tree. After insertion, all surfaces of attachment and the body of the scions should be coated with warm grafting wax to prevent drying. Further protection against extreme of temperature may be provided by mounding up soil around the tree to cover the bridged area, until union takes place. Remove this soil covering in six weeks. Burlap, or old sacking can be wrapped loosely over the bridging for the same protective service.

Shoot Bridging.

Should strong shoots of suitable size exist, attached below the injured area, such may be shortened and the tree end inserted above the injury.

The subject of grafting is fully treated in the bulletin on Orchard Grafting published by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. If interested a postcard will bring it to you. Try and save all injured trees—there is a way to do it. Don't let the field mouse beat you out. Repair your injured trees by the practical method of surgery this time, but next time provide protectors. The mouse can not eat a tree netting.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O. A. College.

Mustard Is a Robber Bold.

Iron sulphate or copperas can be successfully used to destroy mustard in standing grain without injury to the crop, so says Prof. J. E. Howitt of the O. A. College.

Preparation of Solution.

To 20 per cent. solution should be applied. This can be prepared by dissolving 80 pounds of iron sulphate in 40 gallons of water, or 10 pounds of copper sulphate to 40 gallons of water.

The solution should be strained through a cheesecloth as it is put into the spray pump tank. This will remove the dirt and small particles that are apt to clog the nozzles.

Time to Apply.

Apply on a calm day just as soon as the first few leaves of the fields show flowers. It is very important to spray early. If the plants are left too long the treatment is not nearly so effective. If a heavy rain comes within 24 hours after the solution is applied it will be necessary to spray again.

How to Apply the Solution.

An ordinary hand pump barrel sprayer, such as employed to spray fruit trees, may be used, or a potato sprayer can be used to do the work. Care must be taken to see that each mustard plant is covered with the solution in the form of a fine spray. The work must be thoroughly done and at the right time.

Chickweed.

Chickweed is a very troublesome weed in moist or sandy places. Spraying with iron is much worse than others as climatic conditions favor its growth or otherwise. Constant hoeing will keep it in check, and hand weeding is also often necessary.

Sweet Peas and Pansies.

If well rotted manure is thoroughly mixed with the soil, sweet peas and pansies may be planted in same place each year.

His Honor's Opinion.

In a Western court a man was on trial for horse-stealing, and his lawyer in summing up the case said: "I respectfully ask your Honor to instruct the jury that it is the fundamental principle of law in this country that it is better for 99 guilty men to escape than for one innocent man to be found guilty."

"Yes, that is true," said the judge; "and I so instruct the jury; but I will add that it is the opinion of the court that the 99 guilty men have already escaped."—Boston Transcript.

DEVOUR YOUNG GULLS.

Geese and Gulls Are Under the Ban In Western South America.

Dr. Frank M. Chapman, of the American Museum, recently returned from a rapid study tour of the waters and coast lands of Western South America, told in a lecture before the Ornithologists' Union of Pittsburg, of some remarkable birds he had come across.

These birds included a wild duck that cannot fly; a penguin that nests in the midst of a jungle instead of on a rocky islet where one would expect to find penguins and gulls that are of menace to sheep.

The coast of Chile, he points out, is especially adapted for the study of bird life and other natural history problems. In the first place the climate ranges all the way from very wet in southern Chile to absolute rainlessness in the nitrated deserts of the north. Then the sea penetrates deep into the Andes Range, and indeed in the southern part actually pierces it in several places, so that products of the interior plateau can be loaded on ships from the Pacific. These long fjords, as well as Magellan Strait itself, are simply flooded mountain valleys, and the offshore islands are simply isolated peaks and ranges. In this region, where Darwin spent more than a year when he was on his famous voyage in the Beagle, a longer series of studies is planned for the near future.

Among the most interesting of the birds studied and photographed by Dr. Chapman was the loggerhead duck, also called the steamer duck, because its peculiar method of half-swimming and half-flying. Its body is much too heavy for its short wings, often weighing ten or twelve pounds, and when it beats its wings with its wings it rises partly out of the water, like a hydroplane, and thrashes up so much spray that it suggests the action of a side-wheel steamer, whence its name, "steamer duck."

The Chilean penguin is related closely to the penguins of the Antarctic regions, but, instead of living on rocky islands in great rookeries near the shore, builds its nest in almost impenetrable jungles on forested islands. And though the forests are of a semi-temperate zone type, they harbor such birds as parrots and hummingbirds, most unlikely companions for penguins. It was like finding Polar bears and elephants together, said Dr. Chapman.

The sheep breeders of Patagonia are much disturbed over two birds, the speaker continued. One of these is the kelp goose, a large and very beautiful bird, and much devoted to its family. But the goose eats a great deal of grass — six geese as much as one sheep, the ranchers say —and hence is regarded as an enemy. The second bird that is "in bad" with the sheep men is the black and white Dominican gull. These birds have thriven marvellously on the offal of packing plants of the region and have become very numerous. But the sheep raisers claim that when their usual bounty of offal runs low the gulls attack and devour young lambs. So geese and gulls are both under the ban in Patagonia.

HOUSE PLANTS IN WINTER.

Will Adapt Themselves to an Average Temperature.

One of the main sources of difficulty in growing plants indoors in the winter is that, in the average home, the temperature, with regard to the welfare of the plants, is neglected. During the day the temperature is kept higher than the optimum for most plants. This results, if other conditions are favorable, in a large amount of transpiration through growth. At night the temperature is allowed to go down to a point most unfavorable to plant growth. The tender parts of the plant, during the forcing conditions of the day are most severely set back by the cold of the night. Extreme conditions are not only injurious to the plant's strength, but also are favorable to the development of diseases and some insects. Moreover, the plants are more seriously affected by diseases and insects because of their weakened vitality.

It is often quite impossible to have several temperatures in the house at the same time in winter. Though a high temperature is normally better for some plants than others, all will adapt themselves to an average temperature. They will do very nicely if the day temperature is constant and the night temperature about ten degrees lower.

All plants require some light. Sunlight supplies the energy which causes chemical reactions to take place inside the plants. These reactions convert the raw food elements into food elements available to the plant. Therefore, such sun-loving plants as primroses will not do in addition, when set away in the dark corners, do not thrive so well as when placed in a sunny window. On the other hand, ferns require only a mild amount of sunlight, and this includes palms, aspidistra, ferns, and many of the vines, do not thrive if put in a sunny window.

West windows are to be avoided for the afternoon sun is too strong for plants, and it does not seem to act favorably on even the most sun-loving plants. If a west window must be used, some sort of protection should be given the plants to reduce the amount of light and heat.

Fertilizers of any kind should be added only in small quantities and only to healthy growing plants. More harm is done to house plants by overfertilization than any other single agency.

In winter plants in pots require more water than those in boxes, as a large amount of water is lost by the evaporation through the pot. This is an advantage in watering, but a disadvantage, for air also passes through the roots. Plants in small pots require more water than those in large pots.

Insects are not very troublesome to house plants. Those which eat parts of the plant are known as chewing insects and are best destroyed by picking them off the plants. They may also be destroyed with a spray of arsenate of lead. The arsenate is added to the water at the rate of one tablespoonful to one gallon of water. Sucking insects may be destroyed by dipping the plant in oil emulsion or a proprietary tobacco extract. This material may be sprayed on the plant, but the dipping process is more satisfactory.—Nature Magazine.

WHERE WE GET OUR CORK

CORK-OAK TREES STRIPPED EVERY TEN YEARS.

Is Used In Manufacture of Pen Holders, Floor Coverings, Bath Mats, Life Preservers and Various Other Articles.

The cork oak indigenous of Portugal, Southern Italy, Spain, Algeria, and Sardinia, Corsica, Morocco and Southern France, yields an article of great commercial value. Portugal rates first among all countries in the exportation of corks and cork oak products, the combined production of Algeria and Morocco being second.

The cork and olive trees are botanical companions. The cork oak tree grows in all parts of Portugal, but is especially prolific in the Alemtejo or Central Portugal, which produces the best quality bark.

At the age of seven the cork oak is ready for its first stripping, and is stripped every ten years thereafter. After taking the bark from the tree, the trunk remains of a reddish color for a year or two which gradually changes to gray. The first yield, of inferior quality, is used in the manufacture of pen holders, floor coverings, bath mats, interlining for cardboard, and for the protection of bottles and other fragile articles. It is also used in the fabrication of life preservers, and is sometimes thrown out the world for net floats. At the age of seventeen the tree is stripped for the second time, each stripping gives a better quality of cork. The quality also depends upon the soil and the health of the tree. The life of the tree is about 100 years.

The bark is taken from the tree during the months of May, June, July, and August, according to the district. The strips are brought in bundles to the factory where they are stacked in piles, remaining for several months to dry. When seasoned the raspidores, with a triangular metal instrument, scrape the hard outside bark, this bark or refuse is used for packing life-preservers.

The selected wood is then boiled and after remaining some time to set is given to the redanaedores, or drawers, who cut the bark into geometrical lengths or slabs. They are then given to the squarers or quadradores, the squares are determined by the size and thickness of the wood. The next process in the manufacturing of the cork is rounding, which is done either by hand or by machine. The hand method, though more expensive has two advantages, — the economy in the amount of cork used, and the perfection of the finished product. By this method a knife is placed in a metal wedge fixed in a bench, and the cork is very dexterously turned against the edge of the knife. The corks are then sterilized, sized, and divided into six or seven qualities, after which they are placed in sacks, each sack containing about twenty thousand corks. The first and second qualities are sometimes impregnated with a mineral wax, the wax is inodorous, colorless, odorless, and innocuous to liquids. An additional charge of two cents a gross is made for what is known to commerce as impregnated or "agridate" corks, as the druggist, chemist, and pharmaceutical college demand corks treated by this method.

The wholesale price for a sack of twenty thousand corks is from $1.25 to $1.50 a sack, free on board, and is the first quality. The second, or inferior quality, is sold for 75 cents to a $1 a sack; the third quality or culls is shipped in the raw bark, in bales weighing from fifty to seventy-five pounds each, and bound in wire.

In the Algarve and the Alemjeto one traverses by train or diligence many miles of cork-forests. It is not uncommon to see cork trees stacked to a height of fifteen to thirty feet and covering many hectares in area.

The cork oak find a greater variety of utility than other botanical autocrats.

Trains Stopped by Birds.

Not long ago a bantam held up a train in a Pennsylvania station. It had been strutting up and down the line, defying all efforts to catch it, and when a train came in the bantam disappeared beneath the engine. The train could not proceed until the bantam was dislodged, unhurt, from its perch on the axle.

A flock of starlings stopped a train in a curious manner. An engine ran into them while they were on the wing, and the impact knocked the cowcatcher's trap from its fastening, thus pulling up the train.

Similar incidents are by no means uncommon. An engine-driver was startled by the beating of his head on his out window. He was cut about the face and stopped the train, thinking that a hold-up was being attempted. But the accident had been caused by a wild goose which had flown against the glass.

Another train was held up through a peregrine flying against the engine lamp and putting it out. This was noticed by a signalman, who stopped the train to demand an explanation.

Scot and Lot.

In former times people who paid taxes were called prayers of Scot and Lot, and in some boroughs these were the people who returned members of Parliament.

The word "Scot" referred to the tax, and the word "Lot" to the ability to pay. We still use the word lot in the sense of a person's condition in life. We say a man's lot is hard or easy or pleasant. Thus the two words mean the tax and the assessment, or the contribution the State based upon a man's ability to pay.

The first word is used nowadays only when we say: "He got off scot-free." Now, if a man has been accused of a misdemeanor and escapes, we use this phrase, as in any other cases of escape from something impending, but in former times to get off scot-free meant ability to show reason for not paying a tax.

Lay 8,000 Bricks a Day.

An apparatus devised by a Tonbridge builder makes it possible for one man to lay 8,000 bricks a day in straight walling. This means that the one man will handle nearly twelve tons of bricks and mortar in a single day's work.

EVEN KINGS HAVE TROUBLES.

Capital City of Bafokeny Tribe Is In Open Rebellion.

About the most uncomfortable royal head in the world just at present, says a South African paper, is August Mokhatle, the chief of the Bafokeny tribe in the Ruestenberg district.

His capital city, Phokeng, in which he is living at present, is openly rebellious and insulting. The rest of his tribe outside the city, about 20,000 people, that is loyal enough to a man, yet he cannot fly to them, because flight would be tantamount to abdication.

August himself is a very likeable and respectful old native, and lives with his wife and family in the centre of Phokeng. He has ruled the tribe since 1897, and will proudly refer the inquiring European to that date carved above his front door.

He dresses in European clothes, and has a penchant for fancy-colored socks. His educational accomplishments amount to a good knowledge of Afrikaans and a fair smattering of English. His business, however, is conducted by two well-educated secretaries, one for English and one for Afrikaans.

A newspaper representative who visited August a short time ago found him rather depressed over the trouble in his tribe. His quarrel is more with the leaders (many of them his relations) than with the rebel rank and file. One of his principal grievances against his immediate relations is that they regularly come to church and occupy front pews!

They are also musically impressive. The newspaper representative heard, while there, the last sound on earth which one expect to hear in a native hut—a familiar old ragtime tune jingling from a piano: "I love her in the morning, and I love her at night."

The musician was the Bafokeny "Prince of Wales," the chief's eldest son, James.

James, who is 22, has acquired a modern education at Lovedale, and he converses in faultless English with a politeness and charm which most European youths of his age could envy. By requests, he willingly gave an excellent rendering of the latest ragtime hits on the old piano in the chief's parlor—a mud-floored room furnished in the style of a gentleman in reduced circumstances.

August's wife and two daughters have their own personal maids, and the departing pressman paused to ask a young girl smearing the stoop with mud whose servant she was. To his surprise, she answered in excellent English. She was one of the princesses, and had also been to Lovedale!

She takes a pride in the appearance of the royal stoop, and usually "does it up" herself in preference to leaving the work to a menial.

Improving on Nature.

There arrived in England recently a consignment of Chinese brush-tail goldfish, creatures of wonderful beauty and form. The fish has long fins which look like lace, while the tail is of an exquisite silky texture, resembling the skirt of a dancer. They are the result of age-long processes of breeding and selection.

Up to quite recent date the Chinese were the only people who bred fish as we do dogs and horses, but a few years ago the United States Government began experiments on similar lines at their Marine Biological Station at Woods Holo, Mass. Their work, however, was not to produce beautiful freaks, like the Chinese, but by crossing various varieties to form new and valuable varieties of food fish.

It has long been known that closely allied species of fish do sometimes inter-breed. Experiments were carried out at the University of Chicago by Dr. Monkhouse, who successfully mated brook trout with rainbow trout, and steel-head trout with the Rocky Mountain variety.

Lake fish were made the next subjects and white fish were crossed with fresh-water herring. Now attempts are being made to produce a cross between certain sea fish, such as the cod and the haddock. The shad has a great reputation as a food fish in America, but is an awful bone feeder. Shad were therefore crossed with the striped bass, and the young fish have been successfully hatched and reared. The cross is a fine one, and they will survive and multiply is still a problem, for cross-bred creatures of all sorts seldom reproduce their kind.

Oldest House In America.

The oldest house in America now standing in practically its original condition, excepting possibly the shell and adobe houses of Florida and California, is probably the "Old Fairbanks House," at Dedham, Mass., the middle portion of which was built in 1636. Several other houses claim this distinction but there is little doubt that the Fairbanks House is entitled to it, a striking tribute to its unpainted outer covering of white pine.

This charming old weather-beaten house, quaintly nestled under a wealth of overhanging trees, breathes the sweetness and charm of old New England. For 278 years it has remained in the Fairbanks family, passing from father to son, never having been deeded.

Wilde at Oxford.

Oscar Wilde made his fellow students at Oxford wild because he himself refused to be, says Harry Furniss in his book of anecdotes of the superior, unruffled air that gave him a pull over his brother poets and scribes, and the envious ones felt that if they could only breathe the same air, and, with sudden, great enthusiasm, exclaimed:

"Oh! What a lovely view!"

This remark is believed to be unique in the history of those who have been thrown into mud-ponds.

GOING BACK 60 YEARS

STORIES BY THE AUTHOR OF "TWICE THIRTY."

When Edison Received His First Cheque He Didn't Know What to Do With It—Roosevelt Pulled Up by Wife.

"To see a thing and tell it in plain words is the greatest thing a soul can do," said John Ruskin. The author of "Twice Thirty" has seen many interesting things during his sixty years and describes them plainly, but with zest, in his book. He is Edward W. Bok, the famous American journalist.

With the wisdom of sixty he states that "experience has taught me that Life is only difficult if we think it so or make it so. Of itself, Life is really not as difficult as it is at times perplexing. Here and there, in spots, it seems to wind itself into a tangle, and we become confused. But Life in itself is really not so. It is we who make it so, we who fail to keep it simple. Man creates his own complications." A straightforward enough philosophy, if only we can live up to it!

Throughout the book there are many amusing stories of various interesting people known to Mr. Bok. Illustrating Edison's inability to appreciate the value of money, he tells a story of the Western Union Telegraph Co.'s purchase of the great inventor's first device. They offered Edison $40,000. Edison's hand went up to his ear. "Again, please," he requested. The offer was repeated. "Oh, yes," said Edison, "that's satisfactory," never for a moment realizing that the offer was serious.

A week later he received his cheque, but, not knowing what to do with it, he took it to the bank on which is was drawn, handed it to the cashier, and waited to see what happened.

"Yes, sir?" asked the cashier; "what do you wish to do with this?"

"I don't know," retorted Edison, "do you? Is it any good?" The amazed cashier consulted the manager. That official took compassion on the inventor, who, on being handed the amount in small notes, pathetically asked: "What shall I do with it?" showed him how to open an account and drew cheques.

Another good story of Edison concerns his expensive cigars and the way in which his friends, when they came into his office, would help themselves to his pure Havanas.

"They just take them by the handful," Edison complained. "Why don't you look them up?" he was asked. "Never could remember to do it," Edison replied. "My secretary did a clever trick," he added; "he had a friend in the cigar business and he got him to make me some of cabbage leaves and brown paper. I thought it a fine scheme, but the cigars didn't come, so I asked him about them. He said: 'I left them with your manager.' I called the manager in and asked him what he had done with them. 'Why,' he said, 'I put them in your valise when you went to California last month.' Do you know," added Edison, "I smoked every one of those cigars myself."

Mr. Bok and Theodore Roosevelt were great friends, and there are some excellent stories of the former President.

I was a guest at a luncheon, he writes, where Col. and Mrs. Roosevelt were present. A little daughter of the host sauntered into the room, and the colonel, always responsive to a child, immediately attracted the attention of the child, and she came to his side. The luncheon had reached the ice course.

"She shall have some ice-cream" declared the colonel, and, dipping his spoon into the dish before him, he was transferring it to the child when a voice from the other end of the table said, quietly, "Theodore!"

The spoon halted in the air with the instantaneous precision of a pointer dog.

"Yes," answered the colonel, as he looked at his wife.

With the most incantating smile, Mrs. Roosevelt ventured: "You know, Theodore, it is not customary to ask anyone to eat from a spoon from which we have eaten!"

The spoon went back to its plate, the two rows of splendid teeth glittered, and, pounding his fist on the table, the colonel came out with, "Now, I ask you, friends, I ask you: what is the use of my managing from one end of the country to the other condemning bossism?"

Mrs. Roosevelt only smiled. But the child did not get her ice-cream!

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands (who, by the way, decorated Mr. Bok, a native of Holland, in 1924) scored over the ex-Kaiser on one occasion when the "All-Highest," expounding the wonderful qualities of German troops, said, significantly, "Do you realize that my Prussian Guards stand seven feet in their stockings?"

"Not tall enough," retorted Queen Wilhelmina.

"How do you mean?" asked the Kaiser.

"When we open our dykes," cryptically answered the queen, "the water is ten feet deep."

Mr. Bok is as proud of being a Dutchman as he is of his American citizenship, and he devotes a chapter to the achievements which the country owes and the debt civilization owes to their inventiveness and their genius. Did you know, for instance, that golf was first played by the Dutch—and that the game was taken to Scotland from the Netherlands by two Scotsmen?

Didn't Need to Talk.

A woman asked a small boy if his baby brother could talk. "No," was the reply. "What's he want to talk for? All he has to do is yell, and he gets all he wants."

What It Meant.

"Oh, mother!" said Charlie, "I had such a terrible dream last night! I dreamed I was having a fight with a great big bear, and he tore me almost to bits. Does a horrid dream like that mean anything?"

"It does, my son," replied the mother, as she reached for the cane. "It means that I know what became of the apple pie I couldn't find last night."

Making "Shot."

Shot-making is a speedy process. In a full day's work one man can turn out 300 million shots if they are of the very small size, and from 900 to 250 million of the larger ones.

Northwest Angle.

Northwest Angle, (also Northwest Angle Inlet) is in the Lake of the Woods, and forms the international boundary between Manitoba, Ontario and the United States.

A FEW SMILES.

Gems From a Book of Laughter, "Ever Heard This."

A precocious child found the long graces used by his father before and after meals very tedious.

One day, when the week's provisions had been delivered, he said, "I think, father, if you were to say grace over the whole lot at once, it would be a great saving of time."

A celebrated wit, coming from a bank which had been oblliged to close its doors, slipped down the steps into the arms of a friend.

"Why, what's the matter?" said the latter.

"Oh," was the quick reply, "I've only lost my balance."

Jimmy giggled when the teacher read the story of the man who swam across the Tiber three times before breakfast.

"You do not doubt that a trained swimmer could do that, do you?"

"No, sir," answered Jimmy, "but I wonder why he did not make it four and get back to the side where his clothes were."

A Methodist who kept a grocer's shop was heard to say to his assistant, "John, have you watered the rum?"

"Yes."

"Have you sanded the brown sugar?"

"Yes."

"Have you damped the tobacco?"

"Yes."

"Then come in to prayers."

"Do you suffer from cold feet?" the doctor asked the young wife.

"Yes," she replied.

He promised to send her some medicine.

"Oh," she said, nervously. "They're not—not mine."

A master of a ship called out, "Who is below?"

A boy answered, "Will, sir."

"What are you doing?"

"Nothing, sir."

"Is Tom there?"

"Yes," said Tom.

"What are you doing?"

"Helping Will, sir."

A young recruit was somewhat perturbed regarding a regulation about which his comrades had told him.

"If you please, sergeant," he said, "the other fellows say I've got to grow a moustache."

"Oh, there's no compulsion about growing a moustache, my lad; but the regulation is, shave your upper lip," was the reply.

During a cross-examination an undertaker produced his business card, on which was a telegraphic address. He was asked why the latter should be necessary.

"Oh," interposed the judge, "I suppose it is for the convenience of people who want to be buried in a hurry."

A clergyman met a parishioner of dissolute habits.

"I was surprised but very pleased to see you at the prayer meeting last night," he said.

"So that's where I was!" replied the man.

British Blind Veterans.

St. Dunstan's have taken in 635 men who, due to war wounds, have gone blind since the armistice.

Mountains Under the Sea.

Mountain peaks 1,650 feet high have been discovered under the sea 100 miles off the Californian coast.

DAVY & ALLISON

Plumbing, Furnace Work, Tinsmiths.

Hardware, Paints and Oils. Stoves, and Furnaces.

DAVY & ALLISON,

Next to Caton's.

FRED S. SCOTT

BARBER and TOBACCONIST

John St.

(One door south of Express office.)

Everything clean and sanitary.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

We carry a full line of pipes, cigarettes and tobacco. Our prices are right

Bring your films to us. 25 years experience at developing and printing. Enlargements made on short notice. Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Beef Meal
Digestive Tankage
Oyster Shell, Grit
Calf Meal
Egg Mash
and
NEW STOCK GARDEN SEEDS FOR EARLY PLANTS

GEO. E. WINTER, SEEDS

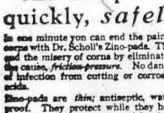
Dundas St. Phone 78.

We Sell for Less !

1 large tab Cohoe Salmon	25c
2 lbs Prunes, No. 50 size	25c
Breakfast Bacon, 1 lb	27c
Shoulder Roasting, 1 lb	17c
Gold Bond Canned Peas	15c
10 oz. rubber set	09c
2 lbs. Mother Hubbard Soda	25c
Gold Soap, 48 bars for	1.00
P. and G. Soap, 18 bars for	1.00
Comfort Soap, 18 bars for	1.00
Sunlight Soap, 4 bars for	25c
2 bars Carbolic Soap for	15c
Baking Soda, 1 lb	06c
Pure Cream of Tartar, 1 lb	39c
Beaver Brand Chinese Peanut Butter, 1 lb	22c
Beaver Brand Chinese Peanuts, shelled, 1 lb	30c
2 lb. fresh roasted Peanuts	29c
Cheese Cleanser, 1 can 10c, 2	21c

Denison Bros.

North Centre Street.
NAPANEE, ONTARIO.



CORNS

end the pain quickly, *safely*

In one minute you can end the pain of corns with Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads. They end the misery of corns by eliminating the causes, *friction-pressure*. No danger of infection from cutting or corrosive acids.

Zino-pads are *thin*; antiseptic, waterproof. They protect while they heal. Sizes for corns, callouses and bunions. Call today and get a box of this new, magic corn treatment.

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The Haines Shoe Houses

Daly's Good Tea is dependable —When you buy a pound you know with certainty that you will serve a tea rich in flavor and of the proper strength; one that will make the members of your family ejaculate words to that effect, "What a splendid cup of tea." This famous brand for sale at WALLACE'S DRUG STORE.

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Only about ten infidels during the last hundred years have succeeded in visiting it, all disguised and running great risk of assassination at the hands of the faithful in the event of exposure. As when Sir Richard Burton made the pilgrimage as a Moslem vagrant, the inhabitants of Mecca still subsist by exploiting the pilgrims, and the uncontrollable Bedouins outside the city harass and rob the caravans of exact, heavy dibs as the price of freedom from molestation.

Yet Mecca has an efficient postal service and an excellent weekly paper, of which King Hussein himself was editor-in-chief. Such is the strange mingling of East and West, old and new.

GET IT AT **WALLACE'S**

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Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Richardson, who have been the guests of Mrs. F. S. Richardson for several weeks, returned to Belleville on Saturday.

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Mrs. Wilfred S. Wilson and little daughter are visiting her sister in Montreal.

Mrs. Reid, Holland and little son, of Toronto, are guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Paul.

Mr. Samuel J. Leggett, who was born in Napanee 63 years ago, died last week at his home in Victoria, B.C.

The many friends of Mrs. E. R. McCabe will be pleased to learn that she is progressing nicely since going to Kingston General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fitzpatrick motored over to Westbrae on Saturday last and called on Mr. and Mrs. Frank Huff. Mrs. Fitzpatrick remained over for a few days the guest of Mrs. Huff.

Mr. W. M. Lewis, son of Mr. T. B. Lewis, Napanee, R. R. No. 4, has been successful in his final examinations at Queen's University and graduated last week, having received his degree of B. Sc. in Mechanical Engineering.

Mrs. William W. White, of Trenton, announces the engagement of her daughter, Carrie Vivian, to Mr. Morris Warner Bowerman, the marriage to take place on June 9th. Morris who was formerly on the staff of The Royal Bank, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Wolfe, West street.

Father O'Sullivan, of Toronto, was a guest for the week-end of Rev. Father Lennon. On Sunday the Rev. visitor delivered a splendid address on "The Object and Motive of the Catholic Truth Society." On Thursday next, "Ascension Day" which is a holy day of obligation, a solemn mass will be offered at 9.30, at which the pastor will deliver a sermon appropriate to the occasion.

—o—

BIRTHS

Scott—At 48 Stanley street, London, on April 15th, 1925, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Scott, a son Gordon Madole.

—o—

MARRIAGES.

Layng—Dafoe—At Trinity Parsonage, on Wednesday, May 13th, 1925, by Rev. W. Layng, Marion, James Hoemr Layng, of Desoronto, to Ida May Dafoe, of Napanee.

—o—

DEATHS

Asselstine—At Wilton on Monday, May 11th, 1925, Nicholas A. Asselstine, in his 77th year.

Bogart—At Napanee on Saturday, May 16th, 1925, Lewis Ferdinand Bogart, aged 59 years, 4 months, 16 days.

Shane—At Centreville, on Friday, May 15th, 1925, Alice Marion Shane, aged 30 years, 4 months.

—o—

"He loved us and sent His Son to be the propitiation for our sins," I John 4-10; "Lord, increase our faith," Luke 17-5; "Rejoice with them that do rejoice, and weep with them that weep," Rom. 12-15; "What shall I render unto the Lord for all His benefits toward me?" Ps. 116-12; "Be of good courage, and He shall strengthen your heart, all ye that hope in the Lord," Ps. 31-24; "The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want," Ps. 23-1; "There remaineth therefore a rest for the people of God," Heb. 4-9; "The same Lord over all is rich unto all that call upon Him," Rom. 10-12.

If our love were but more simple, We should take Him at His word And our lives would be all sunshine.

In the sweetness of our Lord.

A BIBLE LOVER.

WHERE RESTS YOUR LOVED ONE

there place the most enduring, the most beautiful evidence of your affection and devotion possible to obtain—a monument in imperishable **Marble or Granite**, designed, carved and erected by us, specialists in this work.

We will make special designs for you at the lowest possible cost.

Talk it over with

WM. M. HOWITT,
Napanee, - Ontario

Khaki Outing Suits For Girls' Holiday Wear

One-piece garments, $1.85.
Two-piece Suits, $1.75.
Pleated Bloomers, $2.25.
Admiral Middies, $1.75, $1.85.

These come in sizes up to 16 Misses', are well made and thoroughly reliable.

On his tour of the district an inspector of city high schools came before a class of girls. He wrote on the blackboard: LXXX. Then, peering over the rims of his spectacles at a good-looking girl in the first row, he asked:

"Young lady, I'd like to have you tell me what that means."

"Love and kisses," the girl replied.

—The A. & S. Link.

Kid Boot Pullovers

Sweaters in Pullover styles are most fashionable this season.

The Kid Boot lines feature short sleeves and come in a range of wool, silk and wool, as well as silk yarns.

Featured in a great range of colors. Priced from $2.00 up.

VICTORIA DAY SPECIALS - ROBINSON'S

Summer Millinery Openings

This Thursday, Friday and Saturday

Again the pendulum swings—Now large brim, drooping, picturesque hats appear on the horizon. They are distinctively Sumer Hats, because they come alluringly composed of light colored straws in combination with taffeta silks and crepes. Being gorgeously ornamented with flowers and colorful embroideries they beautifully fit in with all of Fashion's schemes for summer dresses and sports wear.

Our milliners garnered many of these exquisite creations from the recent Millinery Openings, each hat has a wealth of fascinating appeal and individual charm.

To introduce them we have prepared a second Millinery Opening—A Summer Opening, during which only such hats as will be wearable during June, July and August, will be displayed.

So come June bride, society matron, summer girl or business woman, see these before purchasing your summer wardrobe.

They are exquisite, exclusive and moderately priced

VICTORIA DAY DISPERSAL SALE OF WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SPRING SUITS

40 ATTRACTIVE GARMENTS TO BE CLEARED LESS 33 1-3 PER CENT.

We know, that this sale coming as it does on Saturday, May 23rd, just before Victoria Day, is entirely unexpected by the women of this community. And it surely will be a sale brimful of fascination, as well as worth-while savings, as every sale suit has been chosen from regular stocks.

Every imaginable type of suit, which is smart this season will be obtainable in the most fashionable colorings. Tailored styles, with coats varying in length, will be most prominent. Ensembles and flare flick effects will also be featured.

This sale is simply a matter of disposing a number of high grade suits of which there remains but one of a style, but there will be 40 suits all told.

Navy, Black, Sand, Grey, Ginger-snap will be the outstanding colors.

For one day only. Alterations must be charged for. No sale suits will be returnable. No approvals.

Remember where and when.

NEW COLORED HANDKERCHIEFS

Just in time for the holiday are these new Voile Hankies, to tuck in one's pocket or wrist band, for a special bit of color. Printed patterns with roll hem, others with all-over embroidery and scalloped edges. Shades are Peach, Maize, Gosling, Lipstick, Helio, Rose and Nile. Priced at 29c., 25c. each.

NECKWEAR AND PLEATED RUCHINGS

The daintiest of the fashionable new styles are now here in an assortment that will meet with every woman's requirements.

Jabots made from dainty laces and net, finished with tailored bows of color. Price 75c. to $1.25 each.

Collars with jabots attached, in Cream and Ecru lace or net. Collars are in round or long style. Price $1.00 to $2.00 each.

Collar and Cuff Sets in lace and net, embroidered voile, linen and organdie. Price 50c. to $1.50 each.

Collar lace in tabs or pleated for neck finishings, with bandings to match. Price 75c. to $1.75 yard.

Windsor ties in plain or fancy patterns, price 50c., 95c. each.

"GOSSARD WEEK"

Creates an Opportunity for you to save on your Corset Purchases

From the Atlantic to the Pacific this is Gossard Week. This week has been especially arranged by the manufacturers. They have reduced wholesale prices on certain numbers. These reductions we are passing on to you. Five different styles in a complete range of sizes will be offered at Robinson's at a price reduction of twenty-five per cent. If your style and size is among the sale numbers we suggest your buying for present and future wear.

HERE THEY ARE

No. 250 Regular $4.00, Sale Price $2.99, sizes 22 to 30
No. 379 Regular $4.25, Sale Price $3.19, sizes 22 to 28
No. 396 Regular $4.25, Sale Price $3.19, sizes 23 to 28
No. 263 Regular $5.00, Sale Price $3.99, sizes 25 to 30
No. 511 Regular $5.50, Sale Price $4.19, sizes 22 to 24

You'll find these Corsets are splendidly manufactured from durable materials in original front lacing types.

ROBINSON'S MEN'S DEPARTMENT

IS A SOURCE OF COMFORT TO THE BUYER BECAUSE OF THREE THINGS

1st—The quality of the merchandise.
2nd—The very large assortments.
3rd—The guarantee back of everything sold.

Your holiday needs are here. We can only name a few of them.

SHIRTS Fine No. 1 quality Broadcloth, in White and Tan, extra value, $2.45.

Hundreds of patterns and qualities in other lines at $1.19 up to $4.50.

NECKWEAR Of course for this time of year the bow predominates and is much sought after. We have them at 25c., 35c. and 50c. Will fit any collar.

UNDERWEAR "Oxford" Balbriggan in all styles, the best make of Balbriggan on the market. Two-piece, combinations, any way you want it. 75c. a single garment, $1.50 a suit.

A cheaper line at 50c. a garment.

SWEATER VESTS, Sweater Coats, Sweater Pullovers. A wonderfully assorted range of newest styles.

SILK BROADCLOTH IS ONE OF OUR BIG SELLING FABRICS THIS SEASON

WE HAVE 23 COLORS TO SHOW YOU IN THE BEST QUALITY PROCURABLE, $1.25 PER YARD

One hardly realizes the wonderful possibilities of this good quality Silk Broadcloth. The demand has far exceeded our expectations, but we have been able to keep pace with its increasing popularity, so now at the present time we have the biggest range of colors we have ever shown. The cloth is of perfect weave, has a rich finish and firm in weight. It is the vogue for women's and children's dresses, slips, blouses and also an ideal fabric for coat lining. For sport wear it is unexcelled. We will be pleased to have you view this cloth of real merit.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE NEW ROMAN STRIPE IN SILK BROADCLOTH

Priced at $2.75 per yard.

Three assorted stripes in rich combination coloring, have just come to hand. Decidedly new and stunning, its arrival will cause a speedy demand. These are among the newest ideas in Silk Broadcloth, and just what is wanted for the sport season. Two tone stripe in Black, Tan and Gold; Black, Henna and Beige; Black, Royal Blue and Beige. We would like you to see this fabric idea.

WEAR ONE OF THESE TWO-PIECE KNITTED SUITS ON VICTORIA DAY

These two-piece Suits will form the back-bone of your summer wardrobe. They can be worn on practically every day-time occasion, whether of sports or social nature. For motoring, travelling or loafing, they are immensely desirable. Being non-crushable they take but little space in your week-end bag. They require no pressing and can be easily cleaned.

Our Women's Wearing Apparel Department is featuring an extraordinarily fine range of these suits for Holiday Wear. They come made in silk and wool yarns of beautiful quality.

Obtainable in a fine range of attractive shades.

Priced from $12.50 to $22.50.

Quality, Service, Value.

THE ROBINSON CO. LIMITED

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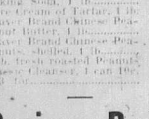

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Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Richardson, who have been the guests of Mrs. F. S. Richardson for several weeks, returned to Belleville on Saturday.

Mrs. J. M. Simpson and baby are visiting friends in Toronto.

Mrs. Wilfred S. Wilson and little daughter are visiting her sister in Montreal.

Mrs. Robt. Holland and little son, of Toronto, are guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Paul.

Mr. Samuel J. Leggett, who was born in Napanee 63 years ago, died last week at his home in Victoria, B.C.

The many friends of Mrs. E. R. McCabe will be pleased to learn that she is progressing nicely since going to Kingston General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fitzpatrick motored over to Westlake on Saturday last and called on Mr. and Mrs. Frank Huff. Mrs. Fitzpatrick remained over for a few days the guest of Mrs. Huff.

Mr. W. M. Lewis, son of Mr. T. B. Lewis, Napanee, R. R. No. 4, has been successful in his final examinations at Queen's University and graduated last week, having received his degree of B. Sc. in Mechanical Engineering.

Mrs. William W. White, of Trenton, announces the engagement of her daughter, Carrie Vivian, to Mr. Morris Warner Wright, of Detroit, the marriage to take place on June 9th. Mr. Morris who was formerly on the staff of The Royal Bank, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Wolfe, West street.

Father O'Sullivan, of Toronto, was a guest for the week-end of Rev. Father Donahue. On Sunday the Rev. visitor delivered a splendid address on "The Object and Motive of the Catholic Truth Society." On Thursday next, "Ascension Day" which is a holy day of obligation, a solemn mass of the offertory at 10.30, at which the pastor will deliver a sermon appropriate to the occasion.

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BIRTHS

Scott—At 48 Stanley street, London, on April 17th, 1925, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Scott, a son Gordon Malolm.

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MARRIAGES.

Layng—Dafoe—At Trinity Parsonage, on Wednesday, May 13th, 1925, by Rev. W. H. Hamilton, James Hoemr Layng, of Deseronto, to Ida May Dafoe, of Napanee.

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DEATHS

Asselstine—At Wilton on Monday, May 11th, 1925, Nicholas A. Asselstine, in his 77th year.

Bogart—At Napanee on Saturday, May 16th, 1925, Lewis Ferdinand Bogart, aged 59 years, 4 months, 16 days.

Shane—At Centreville, on Friday, May 15th, 1925, Alice Marion Shane, aged 30 years, 4 months.

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"He loved us and sent His Son to be the propitiation for our sins." I John 4-10; "Lord, increase our faith." Luke 17-5; "Rejoice with them that do rejoice and weep with them that weep." Rom. 12-15; "What shall I render unto the Lord for all His benefits toward me?" Ps. 116-12; "Be of good courage, and He shall strengthen your heart, all ye that hope in the Lord." Ps. 31-24; "The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want." Ps. 23-1; "There remaineth therefore a rest for the people of God." Heb. 4-9. "The same Lord over all is rich unto all that call upon Him." Rom. 10-12.

If our love were but more simple, we should take Him at His word And our lives would be all sunshine.

In the sweetness of our Lord.

A BIBLE LOVER.

WHERE RESTS YOUR LOVED ONE

there place the most enduring, the most beautiful evidence of your affection and devotion possible to obtain—a monument in imperishable **Marble or Granite**, designed, carved and erected by us, specialists in this work.

We will make special designs for you at the lowest possible cost.

Talk it over with

WM. M. HOWITT,
Napanee, - Ontario

Khaki Outing Suits For Girls' Holiday Wear

One-piece garments, $1.85.
Two-piece Suits, $1.75.
Pleated Bloomers, $2.25.
Admiral Middies, $1.75, $1.85.

These come in sizes up to 16 Misses', are well made and thoroughly reliable.

On his tour of the district an inspector of city high schools came before a class of girls. He wrote on the blackboard, LXXX. Then, peering over the rims of his spectacles at a good-looking girl in the first row, he asked:

"Young lady, I'd like to have you tell me what that means."

"Love and kisses," the girl replied.

—The A. & S. Link.

Kid Boot Pullovers

Sweaters in Pullover styles are most fashionable this season.

The Kid Boot lines feature short sleeves and come in a range of wool, silk and wool, as well as silk yarns.

Featured in a great range of colors. Priced from $2.00 up.

VICTORIA DAY SPECIALS - ROBINSON'S

Summer Millinery Openings
This Thursday, Friday and Saturday

Again the pendulum swings—Now large brim, drooping, picturesque hats appear on the horizon. They are distinctively Sumer Hats, because they come alluringly composed of light colored straws in combination with taffeta silks and crepes. Being gorgeously ornamented with flowers and colorful embroideries they beautifully fit in with all of Fashion's schemes for summer dresses and sports wear.

Our milliners garnered many of these exquisite creations from the recent Millinery Openings, each hat has a wealth of fascinating appeal and individual charm.

To introduce them we have prepared a second Millinery Opening—A Summer Opening, during which only such hats as will be wearable during June, July and August, will be displayed.

So come June bride, society matron, summer girl or business woman, see these before purchasing your summer wardrobe.

They are exquisite, exclusive and moderately priced.

VICTORIA DAY DISPERSAL SALE OF WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SPRING SUITS

40 ATTRACTIVE GARMENTS TO BE CLEARED LESS 33 1-3 PER CENT.

We know, that this sale coming as it does on Saturday, May 23rd, just before Victoria Day, is entirely unexpected by the women of this community. And it surely will be a sale brimful of fascination, as well as worth-while savings, as every sale suit has been chosen from regular stocks.

Every imaginable type of suit, which is smart this season will be obtainable in the most fashionable colorings. Tailored styles, with coats varying in length, will be most prominent. Ensembles and flare back effects will also be featured.

This sale is simply a matter of disposing a number of high grade suits of which there remains but one of a style, but there will be 40 suits all told.

Navy, Black, Sand, Grey, Gingersnap will be the outstanding colors.

For one day only. Alterations must be charged for. No sale suits will be returnable. No approvals.
Remember where and when.

NEW COLORED HANDKERCHIEFS

Just in time for the holiday are these new Voile Hankies, to tuck in one's pocket or wrist band, for a special bit of color. Printed patterns with roll hem, others with all-over embroidery and scalloped edges. Shades are Peach, Maize, Coco, Lipstick, Helio, Rose and Nile. Priced at 29c., 25c. each.

NECKWEAR AND PLEATED RUCHINGS

The daintiest of the fashionable new styles are now here in an assortment that will meet with every woman's requirements.

Jabots made from dainty laces and net, finished with tailored bows of color. Price 75c. to $1.25 each.

Collars with jabots attached, in Cream and Ecru lace or net. Collars are in round or long style. Price $1.00 to $2.00 each.

Collar and Cuff Setts in lace and net, embroidered voile, linen and organdie. Price 50c. to $1.50 each.

Collar lace in tabs or pleated for neck finishings, with bandings to match. Price 75c. to $1.75 yard.

Windsor ties in plain or fancy patterns, price 50c., 95c. each.

May 18th to 23rd. Gossard Week
For One Week Only
REDUCED PRICES
on many models of
GOSSARD
Corsets and Brassieres

"GOSSARD WEEK"
Creates an Opportunity for you to save on your Corset Purchases

From the Atlantic to the Pacific this is Gossard Week. This week has been especially arranged by the manufacturers. They have reduced wholesale prices on certain numbers. These reductions we are passing on to you. Five different styles in a complete range of sizes will be offered at Robinson's at a price reduction of twenty-five per cent. If your style and size is among the sale numbers we suggest your buying for present and future wear.

HERE THEY ARE

No. 250—Regular $4.00, Sale Price $2.99, sizes 22 to 30.
No. 379—Regular $4.25, Sale Price $3.19, sizes 22 to 28.
No. 396—Regular $4.25, Sale Price $3.19, sizes 23 to 28.
No. 2263—Regular $5.00, Sale Price $3.99, sizes 25 to 30.
No. 511—Regular $5.50, Sale Price $4.19, sizes 22 to 24.

You'll find these Corsets are splendidly manufactured from durable materials in original front lacing types.

ROBINSON'S MEN'S DEPARTMENT
IS A SOURCE OF COMFORT TO THE BUYER BECAUSE OF THREE THINGS

1st—The quality of the merchandise.
2nd—The very large assortments.
3rd—The guarantee back of everything sold.

Your holiday needs are here. We can only name a few of them.

SHIRTS (Fine)—No. 1 quality Broadcloth, in White and Tan, extra value, $2.45.

Hundreds of patterns and qualities in other lines at $1.49 up to $4.50.

NECKWEAR—Of course for this time of year the bow predominates and is much sought after. We have them at 25c., 35c. and 50c. Will fit any collar.

UNDERWEAR—"Oxford" Balbriggan in all styles, the best make of Balbriggan on the market. Two-piece, combinations, any way you want it. 75c. a single garment, $1.50 a suit.

A cheaper line at 50c. a garment.

SWEATER VESTS, Sweater Coats, Sweater Pullovers. A wonderfully assorted range of newest styles.

SILK BROADCLOTH IS ONE OF OUR BIG SELLING FABRICS THIS SEASON

WE HAVE 23 COLORS TO SHOW YOU IN THE BEST QUALITY PROCURABLE, $1.25 PER YARD

One hardly realizes the wonderful possibilities of this good quality Silk Broadcloth. The demand has far exceeded our expectations, but we have been able to keep pace with its increasing popularity, so now at the present time we have the biggest range of colors we have ever shown. The cloth is of perfect weave, has a rich finish and firm in weight. It is the vogue for women's and children's dresses, slips, blouses and also an ideal fabric for coat lining. For sport wear it is unexcelled. We will be pleased to have you view this cloth of real merit.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE NEW ROMAN STRIPE IN SILK BROADCLOTH
Priced at $2.75 per yard.

Three assorted stripes in rich combination coloring, have just come to hand. Decidedly new and stunning, its arrival will ensure a speedy demand. These are among the newest ideas in Silk Broadcloth, and just what is wanted for the sport season. Two tone stripe in Black, Tan and Gold; Black, Henna and Beige; Black, Royal Blue and Beige. We would like you to see this fabric idea.

WEAR ONE OF THESE TWO-PIECE KNITTED SUITS ON VICTORIA DAY

These two-piece Suits will form the back-bone of your summer wardrobe. They can be worn on practically every day-time occasion, whether of sports or social nature. For motoring, travelling or boating, they are immensely desirable. Being non-crushable they take but little space in your week-end bag.

Our Women's Wearing Apparel Department is featuring an extraordinarily fine range of these suits for Holiday Wear. They come made in silk and wool yarns of beautiful quality.

Obtainable in a fine range of attractive shades.

Priced from $12.50 to $22.50.

Quality, Service, Value.

THE ROBINSON CO. LIMITED

We close at 10 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.